The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Alleged Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

A Shot Fired at Him and the Emperor of Russia.

Was the Emperor or the Czar the One Aimed At?

Rumored Insurrection in Bulgaria and Servia.

Confirmation of the Turkish Defeat in Crete.

All the Fenian Death Sentences Commuted.

Result of the Ascot Races—The Winners and the Losers.

FRANCE.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor—Escape of the Offender.

PARIS, Thursday, June 6—Evening.

Another attempt upon the life of the Emperor Louis Napoleon was made to-day.

While returning from the Grand Review in the Champ du Mars, which took place this afternoon, in honor of his Imperial visitor, the Czar of Russia, who accompanied him, a shot was fired at the carriage by some person in the crowd. Fortunately neither of the illustrious Emperors were injured. The incident created great excitement and confusion for a time, which was, however, soon quieted, when it was found that the intended assassination had failed. Up to this time the assassin has not been arrested, but he cannot long escape.

Additional Particulars—Rumor that the Offender was Arrested.

PARIS, Thursday, June 6.

A cowardly attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate the Emperor of Russia while driving back from the grand review with the Emperor Napoleon. In the Imperial carriage at the time were the Czar, his two sons and the Emperor of France.

The attempt was made while they were returning through the Bois de Boulogne. A young man about twenty years of age fired a pistol at the Czar. It would seem that the pistol was overloaded, and exploded, wounding the hand of the assassin. It is said a bystander threw up the arm of the wretch as he fired the pistol, and that he was instantly cut down by the escort, and made a prisoner, severely wounded.

The Imperial carriage passed on without halting. It is supposed the villain is a Pole, for just previous to the attempt cries of "*Vive la Pologne!*" were heard. The Imperial party escaped injury. A thousand rumors are in circulation, and there is great excitement in Paris. No further facts are positively known than the attempted assassination, the escape of the Czar, and the seizure of the assassin.

The Czar will receive universal congratulations. This is his second escape from assassination.

The Grand Review was the most brilliant ever witnessed in France. Over 80,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery passed in review.

Napoleon was accompanied by the Czar, the King of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Grand Duke Alexander and Wladimer of Russia, the sons of the Czar, together with a large and brilliant staff composed of officers from all nations, among them several Americans.

The Imperial party arrived on the field at 2 o'clock. The day was pleasant. 400,000 spectators, it is estimated, were present. The toilets of the ladies were splendid, and the equipages were magnificent. The Empress witnessed the review from the Imperial box at Longchamps. With her were the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, the Princess Royal Victoria of Prussia, the Prince Imperial and the mother of the Tycoon of Japan. All were in good health and fine spirits.

The enthusiasm was intense. Never has Paris witnessed a more magnificent spectacle than was presented at this meeting of the great monarchs of the world.

TURKEY.

Reported Revolutionary Risings in Bulgaria and Servia.

LONDON, Thursday, June 6—Evening.

Advices from the Continent report a rising against the authority of the Porte in both Bulgaria and Servia.

Confirmation of the Turkish Defeat in Candia.

ATHENS, Thursday, June 6.

Information received from the scene of recent military operations in the Island of Crete, confirm the previous reports, that the Turks have been everywhere badly defeated, and that the Cretan insurgents have been uniformly successful in every encounter with the forces, which under command of Omar Pasha, were intended and expected to speedily crush out and destroy the revolutionists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Latest Fenian Raid—Commutation of the Sentences of all the Recent Convicts.

DUBLIN, Thursday, June 6—Evening.

The party of Fenians who were arrested a few days ago while attempting a landing at Dungarvan, County Waterford, say that they were from Boston, Mass.

LONDON, Thursday, June 6—Evening.

Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons to-night that the sentence of all the convicted Fenians has been commuted.

The Turf in England—Ascot Races and the Result.

LONDON, Thursday, June 6.

The Ascot week Royal races attracted the attendance of large crowds of fashionable people.

Tuesday, the first day of the race, was a fine day. Eight races were run.

The Prince of Wales stakes were won by *Vauban*. The Prince of Wales was present, but not in state.

Six races were run to-day.

Ten horses ran for the gold cup. The race was won by *Lecturer*. The winning horse was ridden by Fordham, who rode the winner of the Grand Paris prize, and also rode *Vauban*, the winner of the Prince of Wales stakes on Tuesday.

On Wednesday the sport was spoiled by the rain, and there were but few ladies present. Seven races took place. Thirty horses ran for the Royal Hunt Cup, which was won by *Jasper*.

To-day is the great day of the Ascot meeting. It proved to be a fine day, and the usual scenes were witnessed upon the road.

The company was more select than that in attendance on the Derby. The ladies appeared in gay costume. White and blue, and white and lilac, were colors much worn by the ladies present.

The Prince of Wales and the royal party drove into Ascot in state from Windsor to and along the course to the Royal Stand. Efforts to get up cheering among the crowd failed. There was much curiosity to see the royal party, but no enthusiasm was manifested.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, June 6—Noon.

Consons for money, ex-dividend	94¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	39¾

LONDON, Thursday, June 6—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94⅛.

American Securities are generally quiet and steady. The following are the latest quotations:

Erie Shares	39¾
Illinois Central Shares	79
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾

LONDON, Thursday, June 6—5 P. M.

Consols for money	94⅛
Illinois Central Railway shares	79
Erie Railway shares	39¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73

FRANKFORT, Thursday, June 6—Evening.

United States bonds closed to-day at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 6—Noon.

Cotton quiet; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 37s. 9d. Peas 39s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Red 13s. 9d.; White California 13s. 9d. Oats 3s. 6d. Barley 4s. 8d.

Provisions—Pork 79s. Beef 132s. 6d. Lard 49s. 6d. Bacon 40s. Cheese 66s.

Produce—Petroleum—Sales Refined at 1s. 2d. and Spirits at 10d. Pot Ashes 31s. 6d. Resin—Sales of Common at 7s. and Fine at 12s. Spirits of Turpentine 33s. Tallow 43s. 9d. Clover Seed 42s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 6—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 9d. Scotch Pig Iron 54s. Calcutta Linseed 64s. Linseed Cakes £9 15s. Linseed Oil £41.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 6—2 P. M.

The cotton market has become very dull since the opening and a decline in prices of from ⅛d. to ¼d. ℔ ℔. has been established. The heaviness is owing, in part at least, to the recent imports of Cotton from the United States and elsewhere, which have been unexpectedly large.

The sales to-day will not even reach the moderate estimate made at the opening. At this hour Middling Uplands are quoted at 11d.@11⅛d., with a probable day's sale of 8,000 bales, including the usual proportion (say a third) to speculators and exporters.

There is no quotable change in the other markets.

LONDON, Thursday, June 6—5 P. M.

Cotton quiet; sales to-day 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s. 9d. Peas, 39s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Wheat—White California, 13s. 9d.; No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 8d.

Provisions—Pork 79s. Beef 132s. 6d. Lard 49s. 6d. Bacon 40s. Cheese 66s.

Produce—Petroleum—Spirits 10d.; Standard White 1s. 1d. Pot Ashes 31s. Resin—Common 7s.; Fine 12s. Spirits of Turpentine 33s. Tallow 43s. 6d. Clover Seed 42s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 6—5 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 9d. Scotch Pig Iron 54s. Calcutta Linseed 64s. Linseed Cakes £9 15s. Linseed Oil £41.

ANTWERP, Thursday June 6—Evening.

The closing quotation of Standard White Petroleum to-day was 41f. ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

FALMOUTH, Thursday, June 6—Evening.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, Capt. Van Sice, from New-York May 25, arrived here to-day and proceeded for Havre.

MEXICO.

No Prisoners Yet Executed—Order to to Shoot All Who Do Not Immediately Surrender—Number of Prisoners Taken—How Maximilian Bears It.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 6.

San Luis Potosi dates to the 17th, and Monterey to the 26th ult. have been received by your Matamoras correspondent on the 30th.

The report of Miramon's capture is confirmed. Mendez, however, was not in Queretaro, and cannot be found.

More than 200 subalterns were taken prisoners. None of them were executed.

The execution of the nine most prominent officers is considered only a question of time.

Escobedo issued an order on the 5th ult. that all officers of the Imperial army who did not surrender within twenty-four hours would be shot on identification, and all persons concealing them would be tried in conformity with the laws.

Another order states that all soldiers and citizens committing theft or violence would be shot on the spot.

A third order is addressed to his soldiers. It congratulates them warmly, and is exceedingly bitter on the invaders, Napoleon, Frenchmen and traitors. It hints that the confiscation policy of the Juarez Government will be carried out.

Your Monterey correspondent states the number of prisoners captured to be four thousand five hundred, among them eight generals of division.

Maximilian looks well. He would start for San Luis soon. He will be treated as a prisoner of war, and will probably be conveyed by Juarez to the capital on the 19th. Ten thousand Liberal troops left Queretaro for the capital on the 18th.

Juarez and his ministers have already had a conference in reference to the disposition of Maximilian, but the conclusion arrived at is still unknown here.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Ceremonies at Chapel Hill—Address to the President—His Reply.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Thursday, June 6.

The Presidential party arrived here this afternoon, and were welcomed by Dr. Swain, President of the University, who, in the course of his remarks, said that in the republic of letters there should be no parties; and paid a high compliment to the honesty, integrity and administrative ability of the Executive.

President Johnson returned thanks for this manifestation of friendship, not only from the faculty and scholars of the University, but from the large concourse of friends present. He would be false to the State of his birth were he to say that this demonstration was not peculiarly gratifying to him. No matter what advantages might be conferred by institutions of learning and kind friends, a man to succeed must rely upon himself—upon his own energies. He was reflecting while walking along the road and conversing with a cavalryman, that forty-one years ago to-day, he walked over the same ground alone, (and, he was going to say, almost penniless,) with scarcely money enough to pay his expenses. Although he could not boast—as many who now heard him—of learning, and although he left his native State for no crime, but to seek his fortune elsewhere, he could say, in all the warmth of his heart, that he was still proud of old North Carolina, and loved her still. In returning among his friends, he claimed no more than an earnest effort to perform his duty. His object has been to sustain the institutions of a free Government. He had laid down, as a fundamental tenet, that merit alone, in the broad sense of the term, should constitute the distinction in society, and that when we undertake to perform our duty, we should have a good conscience. He had always made the public good his aim, and the Constitution of the country his guide. He was for sustaining the Constitution, made by our fathers and cemented by their blood, in its integrity. When we depart from the Constitution, our institutions will relatively suffer. A Government which has no power to enforce the laws, fails in its great object, and public rights are all at sea. He trusted that one of the leading studies of this University would be the principles of the Constitution and free government. He loved his country, and regarded the Constitution as the palladium of our safety and our liberties, and by it, in the future as in the past, he intended to stand. Our principles of government were, if properly understood, sufficiently expansive to embrace not only all the States of this Union, but the entire civilized world. He had been invited to Chapel Hill, and would to-morrow be proud to witness the University Commencement. In conclusion the President encouraged the pupils of the institution, who were here attentive listeners, to works of usefulness, reminding them that the paths of honor were open to all.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his remarks an instrumental band performed several patriotic airs.

Dr. Swain, the President of the University, in a few appropriate remarks, called upon Secretary Seward, who made a short response, exhorting his hearers to forget the disagreeable events of the past, and bend all their energies to consolidate the public good. "At the present time," he said, "there was an eclipse passing over our constellation, and from the Southern limb. Don't believe with the savage that an eclipse can obliterate the constellation. It is a principle of the American people to extend our constellation, not fearing that some of the stars may drop from heaven. Give us your Southern support, and when we come to Chapel Hill again we will show you our constellation, not only as complete, but embracing the stars of the Southern Cross." The Secretary was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Postmaster-General Randall made a few remarks in response to a call, saying, among other things, that he could not assent to the correctness of the remark of the President of the institute, that the President of the United States returned to his native State like the prodigal son. The President never was prodigal from his father's estate. [Laughter.] The State gave him nothing, and his father was poor. He went out almost penniless and came back with plenty and loaded with distinction—the propelling spirit stopping at nothing. The calls of duty led him to his present position.

After the applause and music ceased, Gen. Sickles was introduced and said that he had no responsibility in the enactment of measures which he, as Commandant in the Carolinas, was now carrying out. It was a pleasing duty for him to bear testimony in the presence of his chief, as he had elsewhere, that in the difficult, and he might say arduous duties he had to discharge, he had had the aid and encouragement, and had been sustained by the opinions, and countenance, and coöperation of a vast majority of the citizens of the Carolinas; and he could add that no people of whom he had read, or among whom he had lived, could bear themselves with more honor, and dignity, and order, than they had exhibited under the peculiar circumstances.

The ceremony of the reception then closed. The commencement exercises at the University take place to-morrow.

Concentration of Troops on the Plains—Movements of Gen. Sherman—Indian Depredations.

NEAR FORT KEARNY, ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, MAIN STEM, Wednesday, June 5.

Gen. Sherman has finally concluded to concentrate his entire force on the stage, railroad and telegraph lines to Denver, Utah and Montana. At the present time the Denver and California mails leave the railroad at the forks of the Platte, and follow the south side up the South Fork of the Platte to Julesburgh.

Gen. Sherman will notify the ranchmen along that part of the route that he cannot afford them protection against wandering bands of Indians, but that if they will move across the river and will change the crossing of the Platte to some point near Julesburgh, which is 390 miles from Omaha, he will guarantee their protection to Denver. He will do this by arming all the passengers, and when the stage is not full he will make up the load with soldiers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will accordingly transfer all their stock to the new route, and the trains will follow.

Gen. Sherman is enthusiastic in advocating the rapid construction of the Pacific Railroad. He says the Government could itself build it, and save money by it.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 6.

The Indians about Cottonwood are reported to be so hostile that the citizens there have been ordered to remain at home to guard their houses. Six men were killed a few days ago only a short distance from the town.

The Albany Tragedy—Examination of the Prisoner.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 6.

The preliminary examination of Gen. George W. Cole for killing L. Harris Hiscock was commenced at the jail this morning. John Eddy, member of the Convention from Otsego, and Cornelius L. Allen, member from Washington County, who were in the reception hall of the hotel when the shooting took place, were examined, but no new facts were elicited.

Mr. Hadley, counsel for prisoner, stated that the prisoner had been badly wounded in the bowels, and if he were confined in his present inconvenient and uncomfortable cell, it was probable he would die from its effects. He asked that a physician be sent for to examine him, with a view to his removal to a better room.

The prisoner said that while in the army his horse fell on him, crushing his bowels until they protruded, and it troubled him greatly ever since.

The District-Attorney said that, without examination by a physician, he was willing the prisoner should be placed in more comfortable quarters.

The Sheriff said he would change his quarters as soon as possible.

Mr. Hadley called upon Coroner Gillespie to produce the articles taken from deceased on the night of the homicide.

The Coroner replied that he gave the articles taken from deceased to his brother, Mr. Frank Hiscock, taking a receipt therefor.

Mr. Hadley asked that a subpœna be issued requiring Frank Hiscock to produce the letters, papers and other articles found, exclusive of money or evidences of indebtedness.

A subpœna was accordingly made out and sent to one of the Syracuse Justices to be served.

Mr. Hadley said he thought the preliminary examination could be closed this week.

The examination was then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Frightful Explosion in Philadelphia—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 6—8 P. M.

A frightful accident has just occurred here. A steam-boiler in a manufacturing establishment in the rear of No. 204 Chestnut-street exploded, demolishing the whole building, which was five stories high and over one hundred and fifty feet deep. It is impossible, in the present confusion, to ascertain the loss of life. Seven men have been taken out, two of them dead. The best reports are that forty were in the building at the time. If this is so, all will perish except those seven just rescued. The shock of the explosion shook the buildings for squares around, causing great fright.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The boiler in the establishment of Geasey & Ward, sash and cabinet makers No. 1,012 Sansom-street, exploded at 6 o'clock this afternoon, demolishing the building. The boiler had been complained of as not being in good order.

At 4 P. M. the mill was stopped to pack the engine piston. Hands were laying around idle, and some had gone home when the explosion occurred.

The building was entirely demolished, and considerable damage done to neighboring houses by flying fragments. As soon as possible the work of getting out the dead commenced. Thirteen persons have been dug out, six of whom were dead and two who were alive when taken out expired shortly afterward. Five are at the hospital badly wounded. The upper part of the building was occupied by Miller & Reeder, calico print engravers. Reeder is believed to be buried in the ruins, as his partner left him in the building shortly before the explosion. It is thought there are twelve others buried in the ruins.

The following persons were rescued alive, but much injured: F. M. Jenkins, Engineer; John Gearman, fireman; Joseph Todd, George Clark and John Creslock. It is now certain that twenty-five men were in the building, so that twelve remain under the ruins. The bodies of the dead are much mutilated and cannot be recognized.

The Congressional Excursion Party in Kansas.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, Thursday, June 6.

The Congressional excursion party left Lawrence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, after riding over the town and seeing all the notable places. Subsequently they dined at Topeka, spent an hour or two at Fort Riley, and arrived here last evening, where they took supper and spent last night.

A considerable number of prominent citizens of Kansas have joined the party, including Gov. Crawford and some State officers, Gen. Deitzler, Col. Ross, Congressman Clark, and several Judges and others. The party will leave here this morning for the end of the track, and thence to Fort Harker, six miles. They will be conveyed in coaches.

A public meeting in honor of the excursionists was held at Lawrence night before last, at which several hundred citizens were present. Speeches were made by Representatives Niblack, of Indiana; Hubbard, of West Virginia; Van Wyck, of New-York; Henderson, of Pennsylvania; and Newcomb and Branscomb, of Missouri; Judge Smith, of Kansas, and others, after which a hop was given. Everything passed off delightfully. The weather was charming. No accident occurred.

Reconstruction in Georgia—The Sherman Bill Denounced as Infamous.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 6.

A meeting of the citizens of Fulton and De Kalb Counties was held at Atlanta to-day to form a Conservative Union party. A preamble and resolutions were adopted denouncing the Sherman Bill as infamous, and preferring military rule to organizing under its provisions. The Press at Atlanta have no sympathy with the movement, and pronounce it ill-timed and injudicious. The feeling throughout Georgia is to submit and organize under the Military bill. The people are sick and tired of uncertainty and agitation, and will conform to the requirements of Congress in good faith. The opposition will be inconsiderable, as a great majority of the people are in favor of voting for the Convention.

Joseph Lumpkin, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, recently died at Athens.

The wheat harvest in this State has commenced, and the yield promises to be very large. All the crops are looking finely and promise well.

United States Circuit Court at Raleigh—Address of Chief-Justice Chase.

RALEIGH, Thursday, June 6.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning, at the State Senate Chamber, a large number of distinguished members of the Bar were present.

Before proceeding to business, Chief-Justice Chase made the following remarks to practitioners:

Gentlemen of the Bar: Before proceeding to the regular business, I think it proper to address a few observations to you. For more than four years the Courts of the Union were excluded from North Carolina by the rebellion. When active hostilities ceased in 1865, national military authority took the place of all ordinary civil jurisdiction, or controlled its exercise, all Courts, whether State or National, were subordinated to military supremacy, and acted, when they acted at all, under such limitations and in such cases as the Commanding General, under the direction of the President, thought fit to prescribe. Their process might be disregarded, and their judgments and decrees set aside by military orders. Under these circumstances, the Justices of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuits, which include the insurgent States, abstained from joining the District Judges in holding the Circuit Courts. Their attendance was unnecessary, for the District Judges were fully authorized by law to hold the Circuit Courts without the Justice of the Supreme Court, and to exercise complete jurisdiction in the trial of all criminal and almost all civil cases, and their attendance was unnecessary for another reason. The military tribunals at that time, and under the existing circumstances were competent to the exercise of all jurisdiction criminal and civil, which belongs under ordinary circumstances to civil Courts. Being unnecessary, the Justices thought that their attendance would be improper and unbecoming; they regarded it as unfit in itself, and injurious in many ways to the public interests; that the highest offices of the Judicial Department of the Government should exercise their functions under the supervision and control of the Executive Department.

At length, however, the military control over the civil tribunals was withdrawn by the President. The writ of *habeas corpus* which had been suspended was restored, and military authority in civil matters was abrogated. This was effected partially by the proclamation of April 2, and partly by the proclamation of Aug. 20, 1866. These proclamations reinstated the full authority of the national Courts in all matters within their jurisdiction, and the Justices of the Supreme Court expected to join the District Judges in holding the Circuit Courts during the interval between the terms at Washington. On the 23d of July, 1866, however, an act of Congress reduced the number of the circuits, and changed materially the districts of which the Southern circuits were composed, without making or providing for an allotment of the members of the Supreme Court to the new circuits, and without such allotment the Justices of that Court have no circuit jurisdiction. The effect of the act, therefore, was to suspend the authority of the Justices to hold the Circuit Courts in the altered circuits. This suspension was removed by the act of March 2, 1867, by which a new allotment was authorized. Under this act the Justices of the Supreme Court have been again assigned to circuit duties, and the Chief-Justice has been allotted to hold with the District Judges, the National Courts in the Circuit of which the District of North Carolina is made a part. I am here, therefore, to join my brother, the District Judge, in holding the Circuit Court for this District. It is the first Circuit Court held in any District within the insurgent States, at which a Justice of the Supreme Court could be present without disregard of superior duties at the seat of Government, or usurpation of jurisdiction. The Associate Justices allotted to the other Southern Circuits will join in holding the Courts at the regular terms prescribed by law, and thus the national civil jurisdiction will be fully restored throughout the Union.

It is true that military authority is still exercised within these Southern circuits, but not now as formerly in consequence of the disappearance of local authority and in supervision or control of all tribunals whether State or National. It is now used under acts of Congress and only to prevent illegal violence to persons and property and to facilitate the restoration of every State to equal rights and benefits in the Union. This military authority does not extend in any respect to the Courts of the United States.

Let us hope that henceforth neither rebellion nor any other occasion for the assertion of any military authority over Courts and Justices will hereafter suspend the due course of judicial administration by the national tribunal in any part of the Republic.

The remainder of the time was consumed by the Court in hearing unimportant cases and motions.

Inauguration of the Governor of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 6.

Gov. Harriman was inaugurated to-day and delivered his message to the Legislature. It is a somewhat lengthy document and devoted mainly to the discussion of State topics. The various institutions of the State are represented to be in a prosperous condition.

The financial condition of the State, as represented in Gov. Smyth's valedictory, is highly gratifying. The receipts of the State Treasury for the year ending June, 1867, were $3,098,828 84. The disbursements for the year amounted to $3,038,399 36. Cash in the Treasury June 1, 1867, $55,424 48. The total debt of the State on the 1st inst. was $3,747,776 55. The reduction in the debt the past year amounted to $254,313 18. The total expenditure of New-Hampshire for war purposes amounts to $6,852,678. There has been reimbursed to the State by the General Government for war expenses $897,122.

Of national affairs, Gov. Harriman says: "Since the close of the last Legislature, the great work of restoration has proceeded with varying fortune. It has been stimulated by Congressional enactments, and retarded by Executive folly. It has halted as justice hesitated, and advanced as the right prevailed. Malign counsel, North and South, has impeded the work. The utterances of loyalty in Congress and out of Congress, by the Press and in the elections, have pressed it forward. Delay has been followed by action; supineness by energy; uncertainty by security. The Gordian knot has at last been cut. At Appomattox Court-house, more than two years ago, the head and front of the rebellion bowed low to the terms of the conqueror; two years of delay, indecision and crime had well-nigh robbed us of the fruits of that victory. The rightful authority has at last presented its *ultimatum*. The Executive cannot, the Judiciary will not, the South dare not, evade its requirements. The result is full of promise for the early pacification of the country."

Jeff. Davis at Toronto—Review of Troops.

TORONTO, Thursday, June 6.

Jeff. Davis went down to Montreal yesterday by boat, in company with Mr. Winder, formerly a Captain in the Confederate States Army, under the orders of Wirz at Andersonville. Mr. Mason remains here for the present. This ends Davis' trip to the West.

The only thing like a review was made before Davis here on yesterday. Major McLean, of the Thirteenth Infantry, hearing that Davis was to visit Mr. Boulton, turned out the men with their arms and passed them before Mr. Boulton's door, at which Davis was standing.

Mr. Davis attended the wedding of Mr. Hyde here at the request of the bride, a Miss Benson, and after the ceremony the organ struck up "Maryland, My Maryland," as the Ex-President was going out of the church, (St. James,) while a large crowd collected outside cheered lustily. Davis directly moved on, merely bowing his head.

Dr. Blackburn, a Southern refugee, visited Hamilton yesterday, and he intimated that several Southerners in his situation were going to take up their residences in that town.

New Island Discovered in the Pacific Ocean—Government Vessel Dispatched to It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 2.

It is reported that a new island has been discovered in the North Pacific Ocean, between 50° west longitude, and 40° 30' north latitude, 20 miles long. It is exactly in the track of vessels bound to this port from China and Japan.

On the late return voyage of the steamship *Colorado* she passed near the locality of the new island. Fogs and misty weather prevail in that section of the Pacific. It is supposed that many missing vessels have been wrecked there.

The discovery is considered of sufficient importance to justify the Government in dispatching a vessel to locate the exact position of the island.

A company has been organized to survey the island, and they will send vessels this week to examine and take possession of it.

The Governor of Louisiana—Benjamin F. Flanders Appointed by Gen. Sheridan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 6—10 P. M.

The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New-Orleans, June 6th, 1867.

Special Order No. 62—[Extract].—Mr. Thomas J. Durant having declined the appointment of Governor of the State of Louisiana, conferred upon him in Special Order No. 59, Extract 5, from these Headquarters Mr. Benj. F. Flanders is hereby appointed in his stead. Mr. Flanders will at once assume the duties of his office, and all records, etc., pertaining to it will be turned over to him without delay.

By Command of
(Signed) Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
Geo. L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant General.

Verdict against the Western Union Telegraph Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, June 6.

The jury in the case of Prather, Wadsworth & Co., of Pithole, Penn., against the Western Union Telegraph Company, to recover $10,000 damages for money obtained by a swindler on a dispatch forwarded by the Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, allowing them $11,271 66.

The Court, Judge Davis presiding, ordered the plaintiffs to recover two and a half per cent. on the verdict as extra allowance.

A stay of proceedings has been granted, and exceptions are to be filed.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, June 6.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company is being held at the Weddell House, in this city, at which there is a very full attendance. A thorough examination is being made of the condition of the Company, and the best of feeling prevails. Important action will be taken upon many matters connected with the welfare of the Company, and efficient measures adopted for the prosecution of its business.

The Executive Committee has made full reports, which are being considered by the Trustees this afternoon.

Serenade to Hon. Wm. D. Kelley in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 6.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, who recently returned from his trip through the Southern States, was serenaded at his residence in the Twenty-fourth Ward, this evening, by the citizens of his Congressional District. Upon being introduced, Judge Kelley said that he was profoundly grateful for the honor his friends and constituents had shown him. He had left them at the invitation of the Governor of Louisiana and the Mayor of New-Orleans to visit that city, and nearly one-half of the Mississippi country, from which, by reason of personal liberty, he had been so long excluded. He did not dread danger, although he had been warned by many friends. He was, however, received with kindness, with but one exception, wherever he went, and he hoped that the Northern people would not judge the South for this one exception. He charged Andrew Johnson and a Northern man from Michigan, the Revenue Inspector at Mobile, who is at the head of the *Times* newspaper of that city, with having instigated and caused all of the trouble. He had heard it charged that at the time of the riot he got under a table on the stand from which he was speaking in order to protect himself from bullets. He did not deny but what he should have done so had there been one to have got under. The Judge described the general appearance of the country through which he passed in an eloquent and impressive manner. The remarks of the speaker were received with enthusiastic marks of approbation.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 6.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, took place in this city to-day. About fifty persons were in attendance, representing twenty-four thousand and three hundred shares of stock. The President, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, giving the reasons for the course pursued by the present management. During the year 1867, seventy-seven locomotives, nineteen hundred freight cars and one hundred other cars were added to the equipments of the road, at an expense of $4,500,000. Two millions of dollars have been expended in building side tracks. He was convinced that the road has been as honestly managed and with as great ability as any other road in the country.

The ticket supported by the old management received 223,600 votes; opposition, 124,000. On counting the votes it was found that 100,000 votes were on shares transferred within the last thirty days, and under the charter this could not be allowed. About 90,000 of these votes were for the opposition, and 10,000 for the regular ticket. Throwing these out, the rate stood: Regular ticket, 209,000; opposition, 34,410.

A resolution, approving the course of the present management during the past year, was adopted. The meeting was orderly, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested at the result.

Gov. Hunt Asks Permission to Raise Volunteers for Service in Colorado—No Arms to be Furnished any Indians.

OMAHA, Neb., Monday, June 3.

The following important telegrams have been been sent to Secretary Stanton:

DENVER, May 27, 1867.

To E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Depredations from Indians on our eastern and western borders are of daily occurrence. The present military force being mostly infantry is entirely inadequate for the protection of settlers and the great thoroughfares. I would most respectfully ask, as in Montana, authority to organize mounted volunteers for a campaign against the savages. Three hundred friendly Utes will join the expedition, with your permission.

Respectfully, A. C. HUNT, Governor.

Hon. A. K. McClure sends the following to Secretary Stanton:

"I beg your prompt attention to Gov. Hunt's dispatch. I have been detained here two week because the Indians raid on the Western route at pleasure, and there is no pretence of adequate military protection. Passengers and emigrants are wholly at the mercy of the Indians."

The military authorities at Cottonwood telegraphed to headquarters at Omaha to know if they should issue arms to the citizens and friendly Indians. The answer came, "Issue to whites, but do not trust an Indian. We cannot discern friendly from hostile. If they are friendly let them camp within sight of the fort, but on no account give them arms. Shoot any Indians found within the fort without a pass from the commanding officer." The Government Commissioners have granted to Spotted Tail and his band a scope of country 200 miles square. Over this space of ground hostile and friendly roam, making it a matter of great difficulty to distinguish friend from foe. Spotted Tail, Chief of the friendly Indians, informed Col. Carrington, through an interpreter, that the war had not come yet, and that as soon as their ponies were in traveling condition, the fight would commence in earnest. It is presumed by persons qualified to judge, that these Indians, furnished some time since with ammunition, will divide with the party."

A Bank Robber Hung by a Mob in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 6.

Tom Lytle, the notorious desperado, who was arrested here a few days since on suspicion of being concerned in the Richmond Bank robbery and murder, was taken to Warrensburgh, last Saturday, and lodged in jail. Yesterday morning about 400 mounted men surrounded the jail and demanded of the Sheriff the surrender of Lytle, which demand was complied with under a protest. The party then took Lytle about a quarter of a mile from the town and hung him.

The Ohio State Episcopal Convention—Second Day.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, June 6.

The chief feature in the State Episcopal Convention to-day was a letter from Rev. Mr. Bedell, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, now in Rome, taking strong low-church grounds, characterizing ritualism as contrary to the spirit of the Prayer Book, and urging strict adherence to the forms of worship prescribed therein. The letter was a powerful one, and was well received by the Convention.

Injunction against the Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 6.

The *Republican* has a special dispatch from St. Joseph, which says: "A report is current that T. C. Durant, late manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, has served an injunction against the further construction of the track of that road, and extensive complications are likely to grow out of the removal of Mr. Durant."

The Merchants' Union Express Company.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 6.

Arrangements have been definitely settled by the Executive Committee and Trustees of the Merchants Union Trust Company to start the People's Dispatch on the 18th inst. This will connect Boston and New-York with all the Western cities.

Military Review at Quebec—Marine Disaster.

QUEBEC, C. E., Thursday, June 6.

A review of all the troops in the garrison took place to-day. The First Battalion, Rifle Brigade, is to be employed to work on the fortifications at Point Levi.

The ship *Fleetwing* went ashore at Little Matine yesterday, and will be a total wreck.

Orders by Gen. Sickles—Regulations Respecting Municipal Affairs and Criminal Offences.

Gen. Sickles, on the 3d inst., issued an order directing all sheriffs, police officers, &c., in North and South Carolina, to report to the Provost-Marshal General of the Second Military District. They are also directed to make a prompt investigation of all crimes committed and to report the facts, and whether arrests have been made, to the same officer. Consolidated monthly reports are to be made, and the officers are required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost-Marshal-General, under penalty of trial by a military commission, and, upon conviction, of removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment. The following order had previously been issued by Gen. Sickles:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30, 1867.

General Orders No. 32.—I. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional Government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid, and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the post commander.

II. All citizens assessed for taxes and who shall have paid taxes for the current year are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers charged with providing lists of jurors to proceed within their several jurisdictions without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned and drawn in the manner required by law.

III. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment, or vocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common right and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of $100. One or more sureties, being citizens and worth in the aggregate double the amount of the bond over and above just debts, will be sufficent.

IV. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all sheriffs, magistrates and police forces are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order; and in the discharge of their duties they will be expected to coöperate with the military authorities.

V. Post Commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers and as many of the citizens within the territorial limits of the military post as may be necessary; and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal, approved by the Commanding General.

VI. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon, or to be drunk on the premises, shall be granted to any person other than an inn-keeper; the number of such licenses shall be determined and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected by the municipal or town authorities, and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge, and does not excuse the party from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by municipal or other competent authority.

VII. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale, or transportation, storage, or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit, or proceeding for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any Court.

VIII. In public conveyances, on railroads, highways, streets, or navigable waters no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common right of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a military tribunal, to be designated by the commanding general, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

IX. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn, or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. And cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed, and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same: *Provided*, That any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn or other produce shall in no case be postponed to any demand for rent or hire; but to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn or other produce, having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. Clous, Captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

A Curious Apology.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following very curious letter from Mr. A. M. W. Ball, of New-Jersey, whose extraordinary plagiarisms from Mrs. Whitman, and whose still more extraordinary claim to the authorship of a popular and beautiful poem by Mrs. Akers, were somewhat mercilessly exposed in a recent number of the Times:

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 28, 1867.

Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman:

Madam: I assure you I am mortified and sorry to appear before you under the extraordinary circumstances in which I find myself placed.

In Monday's issue of the New-York Times I am informed for the first time in my life, that I have been guilty of appropriating some of the beautiful lines and thoughts of your "Still Day in Autumn," and using them in a poem written to my wife on the twenty-third anniversary of our marriage.

I have not the first recollection of ever having seen your poem—but to deny it would be absurd, while the evidence is so conclusive. Perhaps it was published when it was first written in a newspaper, and I read it in that way, (for I am very confident I never saw your bound volume,) and the extreme beauty and delicacy of thought impressed me and became interwoven into my heart and mind, and years after most unconsciously found utterance as my own.

The unfortunate poem was written during a protracted absence from my home, and sent to my wife, intended for her alone, and not for the public eye and criticism.

I do not wish to be held responsible for every word corresponding to your own, as many expressions have, from my earliest recollection, been constantly used, as "gloom of day," "shut wings," "mystic charms," &c.

I assure you, Madam, I regret more than you can, the unfortunate misappropriation, and trust my heartfelt apology and explanation will be satisfactory, and in your generosity and kindness you will pardon me.

I shall send a copy of this letter to the Press, that my apology may be as public as my unpremeditated error has been. Yours, very respectfully,
A. M. W. BALL.

The *Journal* makes the following comment upon this letter:

"We may venture to say that Mrs. Whitman has no desire to hold Mr. Ball responsible for his '*shut wings*,' '*mystic charms*,' &c., &c., or indeed for any little accidental resemblances to which Mr. Ball's brilliant analist and critic of the New-York Times invites attention in the following collated stanzas:

A STILL DAY IN AUTUMN—1853.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
In the soft gloom of an autumnal day,
When Summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.

MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARY—1865.

My mind will *wander* back years three and twenty,
In this soft gloom of an autumnal day,
As memory, *gathering up her robes* of plenty,
And mingling with my *dreams*, bears me *away*."

Meeting of the Radical Republican General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of this organization was held in the newly-acquired hall at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, the President, Charles S. Spencer, Esq., in the chair. The first business was the consideration of the rather long list of absentees, all of whom were excused on various grounds.

The Special Committee to investigate the difficulties in relation to the Fifth Assembly District in relation to the expulsion of Messrs. Winterbottom and Hanna, made majority and minority reports, that of the majority requesting the Fifth District Association to rescind the resolution expelling the parties named, and the minority report confirming the expulsion and severely censuring all who take part in a Nominating Convention, and then vote against its nominees. Mr. Kingsley then offered a resolution as a substitute for both reorganizing the Fifth District and providing for a committee of three to effect the object. Thereupon a long debate arose, participated in by Messrs. Darragh, Kingsley, White, Brennan, McCloud, Dayton, Thompson and others. After considerable debate the reading of the testimony, which was contained in a most formidable roll of manuscript, was called for which again caused a large amount of fillibustering, but the advocates of the reading finally prevailed, and at 9 o'clock Mr. Spencer began to recite the history of the troubles of the Fifth District, and notwithstanding his promise to finish the job in half an hour, the reading was in progress until a late hour.

The Athenæum Club.—On Wednesday evening the Athenæum Club gave an elegant dress promenade reception at its new house, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. The invitations were for 8 o'clock, and from that hour till long after midnight the spacious house was literally crowded with members of the Club and with invited guests, among whom were many ladies, who were for "just once" admitted within the sacred inclosure, and who appeared to comprehend, if they did not quite approve, the fascinations of club-life. And certainly, nothing could be more elegant than the commodious rooms of the Club, with their tasteful furniture and decorations, the fine collection of paintings, the cosy library and reading room, the cool and airy billiard-rooms, and the superb dining-hall, where a splendid supper was served. The rooms and halls were beautifully decorated with flowers, and a fine band of music added to the attractions of the evening. The new house of the Athenæum Club was designed and built by the late Charles M. Leupp, and it would be difficult to find a house whose interior is more beautiful. The parlor is superbly frescoed. The mantel-pieces are of Carrera marble elegantly carved, and the furniture is all of carved oak, rich in design and artistic in treatment. The first dining-room is heavy with carving; and along the lower walls is represented a grape trellis, with the vine leaves and fruit. The second dining room is lofty, and is divided midway by a gallery, in which are heavy tapestries and several suits of armor. In the second story are the reading room, the library, two private dining rooms, and various small apartments, one of which is a conservatory, changed for Club purposes into a coffee room. In the third story are the billiard rooms, the room of the Board of Management, the Steward's room, &c. Above these are the sleeping rooms for the employés of the Club. The rooms, taken together, afford ample accommodation for the five hundred members of the Club, and furnish many cozy retreats for conversation and for the general good-fellowship of the members. The kitchen and other arrangements appurtenant to the cuisine are in the basement. The Athenæum Club has always been famed for its hospitality, and for the elegance of its monthly receptions; and we are glad it has found a house so well adapted to these pleasant reunions.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Cotton Crop of the State—Condition and Prospects—Interesting Statements and Opinions—The Corn Crop—Destitution—Emigration—Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.
COLUMBUS, MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GA.,
Thursday, May 30 1867.

Whatever croaking newspaper editors, speculative cotton-buyers, or hired agents of New-England manufacturers may say to the contrary, I am satisfied from my tour of upward of two months' duration through the most productive cotton region of the State, that the crop of Georgia for 1867 will be a large one, unless Providence shall send unpropitious weather, or some of those blights to which all crops are liable. A very large area of ground has been planted. The work has been done with universal care and attention; and though the Spring has been very backward, the cotton generally, in the counties I have visited looks healthy and vigorous and well cultivated, the first great enemy, grass, having been effectually subdued. Here and there may be found a partial failure, where cold has injured the stand, or the seed has been covered too deeply and the soil has baked over it so that the effort to break through the crust has killed the young plant. But the failures are very few and to an inconsiderable extent.

It is of course too early to form anything like a reliable estimate of the probable crop in bales, but were I compelled to make a "guess," I should "reckon" that Georgia will produce in this year of Grace, from 400,000 to 450,000 bales, and perhaps 500,000. Last year, her crop, owing to defective seed, careless labor, and bad weather, was hardly 200,000 bales. But this year, the seed is good, the labor is careful and punctual, and the season, it is hoped, will be favorable. I expect to have my figures vigorously assailed, and the fact made as plain as the nose on the Washington statue in the City Hall Park, that it is the acme of folly to look for more than 200,000 bales, at the outside; or that it is pitiably stupid to suppose that the crop this year will be one bale less than that of 1860, when Georgia produced close on 30,000,000 pounds of ginned cotton.

The individuals who bought cotton last Winter at thirty and thirty-two cents per pound, and are holding until the price advances, to enable them to get out of their scrape, would pronounce any man an idiot, who is not morally certain that the crop of 1867 will not be a bale larger than that of 1866. The Liverpool and Manchester cotton buyers, who would be delighted to see cotton down to five pence per pound, have not a shadow of doubt, and cannot see how any one who is honest, and not a fool, can have any, that the crop will far exceed that of 1860, and will bet any number of hats to prove their faith, as well as to make proselytes. I have encountered representatives of both classes, have heard them argue, and while I admired their zeal, I doubted their accuracy, and preferred my own disinterested observation during the two past years, unbiased by sympathy with either the New-England bull or the Old England bear, suspicious of both, and anxious to be as accurate as possible. There is a class of men who have no personal interest in the price of cotton who are nevertheless always assuring every body they can reach, that the crop will be as small and smaller than last year. They are the men who insist upon it that cotton cannot be produced by free labor in anything like the quantities which were made by slave labor, and that its culture must be ultimately abandoned on this account. Many of these men edit newspapers, and their gloomy statements circulate everywhere, producing erroneous impressions, although the writers may be convinced of the truth of what they write. It is certainly true that the free laborers as at present influenced—and there is a marked improvement in their industry this year as compared with the last—do not perform more than two-thirds of the labor which they did when they were slaves. But so far from believing that they will become less industrious as they become more familiar with their new position, I am persuaded that they will improve every year as they acquire the habits of self-reliance and learn the utter incompatibility of idleness and comfort. There is a marked improvement in the steadiness of the negro laborer during the past twelve months. It was idle to expect that a race deficient in intelligence, utterly destitute of education, accustomed to unconditional reliance on another's will,—fed, clothed, warmed, without any effort or care of their own, could instantly become provident, self-reliant, thrifty and industrious. The wonder to me is that the negroes have done half as well as all intelligent men at the South acknowledge that they have done, not that they have not done better. I do not mean to say that they are by any means perfect. I do not agree with what a noted lawyer of this State is reported to have said—that "the negroes are the best people, and the Anglo-Saxons the worst people on the face of the earth"—but, considering all things, they are entitled to commendation, and justify the expectation that they will improve if not led away and deceived by designing and selfish political wire-workers.

PROSPECTS OF THE CORN CROP.

The corn crop looks exceedingly promising, as far as I have seen, and the cry that planters have sacrificed everything to cotton is not altogether just. The proportion of land planted in corn and cotton is, on the whole, about as great as in old times. Occasionally there is a planter to be found who has "gone in" rather two strongly for the "fleecy fabric," but generally people have provided for corn enough "to bread themselves and their people," and, with a good year, there will be plenty. Besides, there is an unusually large extent of land sown in wheat and oats, and the yield promises to be very abundant. In two weeks from this time the wheat harvest will have commenced, and when it is complete, the confident hope is entertained that the present exorbitant prices of breadstuffs will decline materially. There are unmistakable signs of rust, but as yet it is confined to the blade. The stalk and head are perfectly free, and it is supposed that the crop is now out of danger.

THE PRESENT DESTITUTION.

Those who dwell here, and see and hear the terrible distress of a large portion of the population, look with painful anxiety to every source of relief. It is not possible to imagine greater destitution, short of actual famine, than exists in a large portion of this State, and I have heard of several well authenticated cases of the death of whole families from starvation. The deepest distress exists in that portion of the country which was desolated by the contending armies in the Summer of 1864, and by SHERMAN'S march in the Fall of that year. The people in that region were deprived of everything they possessed at that time. They returned to their homes after the surrender too late to make a crop, and the failure of last year completed the sum of their misery. Great as have been the efforts of individuals to relieve their suffering, it is disheartening to see how little these efforts have accomplished, and how from day to day thousands are added to the list of the needy.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The subject of foreign immigration is again beginning to attract popular attention, and measures are being taken to make an organized effort, with the authority of the State, to induce foreigners to settle in Georgia. Appeals will be made to planters who possess large tracts of lands to dispose of a portion of them, at low prices and on reasonable terms as to payments, to *bona-fide* settlers, and thus it is hoped that an avenue of prosperity will be opened, from which none will derive greater advantage than the owners of land. A gentleman of eminence in this city, Hon. R. J. MOSES, has taken steps to bring over this Fall a number of skilled agricultural laborers from Scotland. He was induced to do so by a Scotchman, who has lived with him for some time as gardener, and whom he has sent to the "land o' cakes" as his agent, to engage, provide for and ship the emigrants. I understand that he is very sanguine, and that several farmers are engaged with him in the promising enterprise.

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.

Here, as everywhere else, business is absolutely stagnant, except an ounce-by-ounce retail trade in provisions. People look anxious, worn, nervous, as if the "written troubles of the brain" would fill a large volume, and they had no idea they could procure any "sweet, oblivious antidote." As I only arrived here a few hours ago, I have had but little opportunity to hear political needs, but it looks as if this is the home of PERRY'S friends.

QUONDAM.

Freedmen's Wages in Georgia.

Col. ECHLER, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Atlanta, Ga., has issued a circular deprecating the practice of freedmen suing their employers for wages due. He says that they are thereby wasting money which should be applied to the support of their families. In future, in all contested cases, agents of the Bureau will take charge of the collection of wages, and to this end "the proceeds of the employes' labor may be seized when necessary to secure the debt, awaiting the orders of the Assistant Commissioner."

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

The Coming Election—Discussion by Mr. Etheridge and Col. Stokes—Congressional Conventions—Matters in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, May 27, 1867.

In August next, the elections for Governor, for Congressmen, and for State Legislators, will take place in Tennessee. Meanwhile, the canvass is prosecuted with vigor by both sides. On the one hand with the certainty of victory, on the other with faint, but, as it is claimed, brightening hopes of success.

THE CANVASS BY ETHERIDGE AND STOKES.

It is but a few days now since EMERSON ETHERIDGE, the conservative candidate for governor, left his retreat in West Tennessee, and made his first speech at Memphis. Gen. W. B. STOKES, the radical candidate for Congress in the Third District, had been invited to West Tennessee, and was to speak in Memphis on the 18th of May; he delayed until the next day, and divided the time with ETHERIDGE, the latter speaking altogether something over five hours, the former but two. In the evening, Mr. STOKES had an appointment to speak in the Opera House, and again offered to divide the time with ETHERIDGE; the proffer was accepted. At the close of the debate, Mr. STOKES announced his readiness to go with Mr. ETHERIDGE through the canvass and divide time at each point where the latter might speak. The conservative candidate dared his opponent to the contest, agreeing to give him $100 if he would perform his promise. The two shook hands, and are travelling the State in what might be called a canvass extraordinary.

On Thursday they spoke at Clarksville to a large mass meeting, and on Saturday at Nashville. The novelty of the thing called out a tremendous crowd at the latter point, and the debate was close, cutting and sharp. The general decision was that ETHERIDGE was badly worsted. Each spoke two hours, with thirty minutes reply. STOKES falsified more than one of his antagonists' statements by documents which cannot be gainsayed, and before the close of the speaking ETHERIDGE was balked and confused. It was very evident that he had not counted upon so many vulnerable points in his record being attacked. The Radicals were in high spirits, cheered vociferously, and it is certain that the Conservatives, who had come up to see the "Clod-hopper" (as STOKES is often called, in reference to his career as a farmer) skinned alive, were disappointed and discomfited.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE is a man in appearance about 45 years of age, nearly six feet high, and of rather commanding port. A lawyer by profession, well educated, and with many of the graces of popular oratory, he is probably, all things considered, the best stump orator in the State. He is, withal, a man of determined energy and perseverance, and boasts that among all the enterprises that he has espoused he has yet to make his first failure. In his first speech he declared that he had not set out to canvass the State for nothing, and that he intended to win. How very much he has been disappointed, in at least this instance, will probably appear at election time.

From this point ETHERIDGE, in company with STOKES, will go to Chattanooga; thence to Knoxville and Jonesboro'. How long this extraordinary political combination and "great moral exhibition" will hang together, remains to be seen.

POLITICAL QUIET.

As one proof of the comparative quiet which reigns throughout the State, I may instance the fact that but a single Convention among all the Radical gatherings in the State has been disturbed in a manner worthy of mention. This isolated case occurred at Brownesville on occasion of the Congressional Convention. A riot ensued, and between fifty and sixty shots were fired by each party. Strange to say, however, not a single individual was seriously hurt among all this miscellaneous shooting. The Convention, which consisted almost entirely of colored men, was broken up effectually. Two days after (the riot occurred on the 13th inst.) a military force went out from Memphis, and ten of the chief instigators in the affair were arrested. A company of loyal State militia is now quartered in the town, and no disturbance need be looked for in the future.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Speaking of Congressional Conventions, I may remark that the Radical candidates for the eight Districts have all been nominated, and will probably, without a solitary exception, be duly elected. In the Fifth District, which embraces Nashville, an independent candidate has been thrust forward by a few men who do not indorse the regular nominee, Hon. JNO. TRIMBLE. This independent candidate, D. H. MASON, formerly local editor of the *Press & Times*, is dubbed by his supporters the candidate of the "advance Radical Party." He announces himself in favor of the Confiscation Bill, of the eight-hour system of labor, and various other reforms. As "confiscation" meets exactly the views of a majority of the colored voters, and they outnumber very largely the enfranchised whites, why, he will doubtless make a fair show in the race, and possibly may be elected. The "independent candidate" will certainly not fail for want of ambition.

CONDITION OF NASHVILLE.

A bankrupt city—such is Nashville. Under a conservative *régime* of reckless spendthrifts the city treasury has been completely drained, works of public improvement, even street repairs, which are desperately needed, have been suspended, and by hook and crook the authorities may be able barely to rake together enough money to pay the interest on city bonds and stave off the litigations which are actually hanging over this unfortunate corporation.

It is extremely popular to arraign BROWNLOW and the Tennessee State Legislature as a pack of extravagant renegades, but this instance of a city under strictly conservative rule becoming so thoroughly and effectually bankrupt might be, with propriety, instanced as an offset to all complaints against the State authorities. At the next elections the city will without doubt, by the aid of the colored vote, change hands and pass under the rule of the Radicals.

Throughout this portion of the South, now, money is scarce, labor plenty, and times dull generally. The hopes of all classes are upon the growing crops, which at present writing are promising. Of wheat and oats there will be, unless some unexpected calamity should blight the present prospects, a large yield. Let but this year's crops be good and very much of the embarrassment which hangs over all classes will be removed.

E. L. S.

Jefferson Davis and His Friends.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this Week.

In spite of the "three wise men of Gotham," BEECHER, GREELEY and SMITH, we still hold that treason and murder ought to be punished, and that, had there been a will, a way would have been found; that it is a most unsound as well as disgraceful "policy" to treat murderers like honest men in order to conciliate other murderers. The religion of these "wise men" consists in swapping morality for success. They have every quality of a Yankee peddler, except his 'cuteness.

In contrast with these muddied philanthropists and clergymen, tossing about words of whose meaning they know nothing, look at the sensible and clear-sighted statesman, THADDEUS STEVENS, whose letter on confiscation, full of profound wisdom, will be found in another column. Mr. GREELEY, like all convicted sinners, takes refuge in that coward's castle, an effort to show my *inconsistency*. No amount of inconsistency on my part would lessen his guilt. He expended so much magnanimity, however, in going to Richmond to clasp DAVIS' hand, that he had none left to copy in his columns my statements, which he undertakes to answer and comment on. Instead of this new-fangled and wondrous magnanimity, I wish he could find time to cultivate a wee bit of that homely and old-fashioned virtue, justice. The nation and I should both be better for it. In regard to his statements, copied in another column, let me say, I never asked for DAVIS' death, and do not now. He deserved death, and the Government which leaves him alive, confesses that it murdered WIRTZ. Had I been President, and ready to execute WIRTZ, I should have shot DAVIS within twenty-four hours after his arrest, not as a traitor or belligerent, but as a murderer and butcher, wholesale violater of the laws of honorable war. But I am against life-taking, and my whole theory of rebel punishment I explained in a speech in April, 1865, on LINCOLN'S death.

I repudiated the idea of trying him by a jury; not, however, from any doubt that he could be convicted. Take him to Lawrence, Kansas, and try him for QUANTRELL'S murders; take him within sight of St. Albans and set him before a Vermont jury—does any man doubt that he would be convicted? But I would no more honor him with a jury trial than I would an adder.

In the Winter of 1865 and 1866 I scouted the idea of punishing DAVIS in any way; because I saw that, with JOHNSON in the White House and GREELEY in the *Tribune*—the first a traitor from excess of backbone, and the second equally in our way from entire want of one—justice was an impossibility. I was anxious, in such untoward circumstances, to snatch all I could. Waiving, therefore, justice, I struggled for the negro's vote. And because he himself thus blocked the wheels of right, Mr. GREELEY quotes me as if allowing or advocating the release of DAVIS! I saw and said that the idea of DAVIS' punishment was as old as the ark—his release a foregone conclusion—and I held JOHNSON and GREELEY responsible for this: JOHNSON because he planned and GREELEY because he indorses it. My position is submission to the inevitable. Mr. GREELEY'S position is fellowship with the disgraceful. Let me not, however, do injustice to President JOHNSON, by seeming to bring him down to GREELEY'S level. The President released DAVIS, but he never went to Richmond to congratulate and shake hands with him.

I go for substance, and not for forms. This whining about DAVIS' imprisonment would be absurd, if it were not criminal. Has he suffered a millionth part of the misery he inflicted on others? Has he suffered one thousandth part of what he deserved? If I had been President, I would have kept him in prison until the ingenuity of the last survivor of the kindred of those starved at Andersonville confessed itself unable to devise a way of bringing him to trial. They should have had a century, if necessary, to invent a process that would enable the nation "to execute justice between man and man." Imprisoned a few months too long! Let him be thankful that he did not fall into the hands of a barbarian like himself, and meet with retaliation, which would have been torture and starvation unto idiocy, unless death, more merciful than his jailor, took him to its loving arms. I have no fear of DAVIS. This nation is strong enough (as I have said every week for the last three years) to despise a million such. But we are not strong enough to allow that crime should be treated as ill-used innocence. We are not strong enough to have the foundations of our moral sense sapped by the sophisms and vagaries of our leaders. JEFFERSON DAVIS is one of the vilest and guiltiest men in the country. This Government has released him, not because it could not punish him—it has not tried to do so—but because it expects to strengthen its party by this ignoring of crime. The philanthropists who rejoice in this disgraceful act are either stone-blind or too besotted to deserve our confidence hereafter.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE WESTERN TRIP.

Arrival at Omaha—Plans for the Rest of the Trip—Experiences—Omaha Mud.

From Our Special Correspondent.
OMAHA, Saturday, June 1, 1867.

Here we are at last at the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, and "at the half-way house across the continent." The ferry-boat brought us over the Missouri River at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, so that we made the entire trip from New-York, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, in sixty-nine hours, including a stay of three hours in Chicago. There's business for you on a pleasure trip. Talk of shooting the mails and even passengers through pneumatic tubes like pellets through popguns! Why even that prospective contrivance can hardly outstrip such speed as this. Twenty, yes even ten years ago, it would have set one's brain in a whirl to have seriously contemplated such an achievement, and even "with all the modern improvements," the accomplishment of the exploit makes one feel as if hopeless imbecility would be the result of that six days trip to San Francisco to which I have already referred. However, by the time the road is completed to that point we shall perhaps become accustomed to these novel sensations. It was a relief, however, to touch solid ground once more; or rather it would have been if we could have felt in landing at Omaha that we were on *terra firma*, for this Nebraska soil is the most extraordinary compound my feet ever encountered. I can't tell you what it is like, but I can tell you what it is unlike. There could have been no such soil in Egypt in the times of Pharaoh; if there had been the Israelites would never have struck for higher wages and then "vamosed the ranch" because they were compelled to make bricks without straw. The only thing necessary would have been to cut up the mud into chunks and bake it. It is of such a consistency that when we landed from the carriages which brought us from the ferry-boat it seemed doubtful whether we could ever get into the hotel, and now that we are in the hotel, I question seriously whether we can stay in, the tendency to slide out is so strong. I noticed that the landlady—for the Herndon Hotel is run by a lady,—was making strenuous efforts to keep her guests inside the house by having the stairs scrubbed down, but while the solitary servant girl was trying to keep out the mud, twenty or thirty Nebraskians who have learned the dangerous art of navigating under circumstances so utterly discouraging to strangers, were desperately engaged in baffling her efforts by bringing into the house cart loads of this anomalous paste-like substance. As I looked at the girl I will acknowledge that my veneration for her great prototype, Mrs. Partington, experienced a sudden and decided increase, only I must acknowledge that Mrs. Partington's task was child's play compared with this. Some one who pretended to be posted told me this morning that this Nebraska soil was an "alluvial deposit," and that it was precisely similar to that at the bottom of the Missouri. If this is so, it is bad for the "alluvial deposits," and particularly so for the river. I don't wonder that its current appeared unusually swift. Water can't get any hold on such a soil—there's not the least use in its trying, and if the Missouri does not all slide out before we get back—that is if we get any further west—it will only be because the rains have lately been so abundant.

They tell me that they had an earthquake here a few weeks ago. If one should come along now you to the eastward had better look out for an avalanche. The slightest jar would send us sliding, and the ways are so well greased that I doubt whether even the Mississippi could stop us; certainly the Missouri would not prove the least obstruction. Western politicians generally have the reputation of being keen (those who live here labor under the additional disadvantage of themselves standing in slippery places,) but they never perpetrated a greater swindle upon the country than when they got Congress to declare this half-baked territory a State, and the Senators who are here evidently feel ashamed of themselves for the part they took in the matter.

The worst of it all is that bad as the condition of Omaha was when we got here, it is becoming no better very fast. Last night it commenced raining, and the water has been pouring down in torrents ever since. A few moments ago I came upon Senators WADE, TRUMBULL, HOWE and one or two others, standing at one of the second-story windows of the hotel. They were seriously inclined to consider the propriety of taking refuge upon the roof of the building in case the deluge should continue. Some one said that Gen. SHERMAN would be here during the day, and that he would relieve us from our difficulties. To this the reply was made that Noah and his ark would be more timely and acceptable, and that, of course, provoked the bluff response, your readers can imagine from whom, that "it was nothing but a shower after all," &c. There does seem to be serious danger that these eight Senators—it is not worth while to take any account of the other members of the party—will become submerged in this sea of mud. To what "era" do you imagine that the future geologist will assign them when he shall come upon their remains?

It is a fact, however, that Gen. SHERMAN is expected here to-day, and the party has delayed starting for the North Platte and the terminus of the Pacific Road, in the hope of having his company. It is doubtful whether any of the Senators go through to Denver; the chief difficulty seems to be that they can't find a barber in town to crop their hair close enough to prevent their being scalped by the Indians. Of course none of the honorable gentlemen wear wigs, and the ladies were expecting a heavy reinforcement to their waterfalls from this general Senatorial tonsorial operation, but I fear these are doomed to disappointment.

I have written of the Omaha mud—there is another institution which can only be comprehended by close study—the mails; the United States mails I mean, and not the Nebraska males as distinguished from the females, for of these grand divisions of humanity the last-named here, as elsewhere, I do not doubt, is the most difficult to understand. Upon trying to dispatch my letter last night, (Friday, mind you,) I was told that no mail would leave until Sunday morning. The hotel clerk tried to explain why "this was thus," but I must frankly state that I could not comprehend him. Sunday had something to do with the interruption, but why that day should so nearly turn the city upside down as to prevent mails leaving here on Friday night, and also from arriving here on Monday, as he told me was the case, I am not yet able to understand fully.

In sending a list of the Senatorial excursion party from Chicago I find that I inserted the name of one gentleman at least who did not have the distinguished honor of belonging to the company. As several were added to the party after I mailed my letter, I append the following list, which is complete: Hon. B. F. Wade and lady, Ohio; Miss Wade, Ohio; Hon. A. G. Cattell and lady, New-Jersey; Hon. Z. Chandler and lady, Michigan; Hon. Lyman Trumbull and lady, Illinois; Hon. A. J. Cresswell and lady, Maryland; Hon. Richard Yates, Illinois; Hon. Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin; Hon. John Covode, Pennsylvania; H. E. Parsons and lady, Ohio; D. Cadwell and lady, Ohio; U. H. Painter and lady, Pennsylvania; Mrs. L. G. Calhoun, New-York; Edward Seymour and lady, New-York; Mrs. Hickox, Ohio; Miss Chandler, Michigan; Gen. Anson Stager, Ohio; Miss Stager, Ohio; A. H. Cattell, Jr., New-Jersey; W. B. Smith, Ohio; Gen. H. V. N. Boynton, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Whitney, Illinois; Dr. T. C. Durant, New-York; Col. Silas Seymour, New-York; G. F. Train, New-York.

Col. SEYMOUR finds it impossible to accompany the party beyond this point, and he returns East by the first train. The complete success of the trip thus far has been largely attributable to his efficient management, and the excursionists take leave of him with sincere regret.

If the Senators do not go to Denver, it is quite probable that they may go down the Missouri River and make a trip over the Kansas branch of the Pacific road. Those having the construction of that line in charge have already notified Senator WADE that a steamer will be in readiness to take the party down the river if they want to make the trip. The question will probably not be decided until the excursionists return from the trip over the Union Pacific.

E. E.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN.

OMAHA, Saturday night, June 1.

Gen. SHERMAN has just arrived here, nearly four hours behind time, from Chicago. The excursionists have delayed their departure for the West, to allow him to overtake them, and now they will hardly get away before Monday morning.

The Senators have spent the afternoon in visiting the Legislature, which is now in session here, and Mr. COVODE gave a few of the Republican members some excellent practical advice about the management of political affairs in the State.

The storm has at last broken, and we now have a prospect of fair weather.

E. S.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Suicides—Death of a Physician—Theatrical Suit—Education—Singular Effects of Preaching.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 10.

Suicides are becoming an every-day affair in San Francisco. Capt. JOHN B. URNY, who for some years past has been quite prominent as a newspaper man, having been connected with nearly every paper in this city as a writer, was found dead in his bed a few mornings ago at his boarding-place, under circumstances which leave no doubt of his having deliberately taken his own life. There was a phial of laudanum on the table by his bed, which was partially emptied. On the table was also found a sealed envelope directed to Coroner HARRIS. In this letter he stated that he was perfectly sane and sober, and took his own life for the purpose of obtaining rest, and requesting that the county would bury him. At the time he committed this act he was local reporter for the *Alta*.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.

The other day, as Dr. BENJAMIN B. COIT was going to dinner with a friend, on the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, he suddenly stopped, and placing his hand to his heart, exclaimed "Save me," and instantly dropped dead. He was one of the earliest settlers of California, and during his long residence here has always been regarded as a useful and upright citizen. His funeral was attended by all classes of society, old and young, rich and poor, for to all he was a friend.

BLACK ROOK VS. BLACK CROOK.

Prof. MARTINETTI and others connected with the management of the Metropolitan Theatre have filed a bill in chancery in the United States District Court, alleging that they were the proprietors by assignment of a dramatic and particular play known as the "Black Rook," and were alone entitled to exhibit the same; that MAGUIRE, TIBBETS and others connected with the management of Maguire's Opera House had fraudulently obtained a copy of the same, changing the names of the *dramatis persona*, and exhibiting the same as the gorgeous spectacle of the "Black Crook," and asked that the Maguire party be enjoined from infringing upon their copyright. On motion of plaintiff's counsel, the defendants were required to show cause why the injunction and also a restraining order preventing them from exhibiting the play for the time being should not be made, upon plaintiffs giving bonds in the sum of $2,500. On the same evening, just as the play was ready to proceed, the order was served upon the defendants. The defendants then, through their counsel, made a motion that the order be modified, and on such application they produced testimony going to show that MAGUIRE had purchased the play known as the "Black Crook," and that it was now *en route*; that the "Black Rook" was a printed copy of the "Black Crook," and that some one had got a copy of the former from the plaintiffs and offered it for sale to the defendants, who had purchased it and restored the proper names to the characters, and were now exhibiting it at the Opera House, and that the play was the "Black Crook." On this showing the order was so modified as to allow the exhibition until the following day, in order to give defendants' counsel time to file a bill to enjoin the plaintiffs from performing the "Black Rook," on the ground that it is a printed copy of the "Black Crook." After listening to a large amount of testimony and the argument of counsel, Judge DEADY severely reprimanded the theatre folks for producing plays that compelled the performers to show too much leg, thus tending to demoralize the sentiments of the community, and then informing the parties that he had no jurisdiction in the case, dismissed them with his blessing.

The "Black Rook," which is now being produced at the Metropolitan, although it has but little dramatic merit, is drawing crowded houses, and is received with much favor. The learned Judge would undoubtedly be much shocked if called upon to give an opinion in favor of the play, although he may have been hid away in some dark corner of the theatre enjoying the spectacle as much as the rest of the audience. The theatre managers have spared neither care nor expense in getting up this piece. The scenery is entirely new, and some of it was as fine as any that we have seen on any stage outside of a New-York theatre.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State Teachers' Institute is now in session in the city, and some of its proceedings are very interesting. The time is occupied with speeches and addresses upon the educational interests of the State. Yesterday a teacher connected with one of the city grammar-schools exercised a class of very young boys in geometry. He stated that his object in doing so was to show the practicability of teaching that science more generally than was now thought possible. He had long been impressed with the idea that a great wrong had been committed in allowing boys from 14 to 15 years of age to leave the public schools with just arithmetic enough to enable them to transact the common business affairs of life. His method of teaching the science was entirely by the black board, and the use of colored chalk in the first lessons. He gave his pupils several problems and required them to work them on the blackboard, which they did successfully. The simple and easy method recommended itself to the audience, which was composed of skilled teachers, and it is to be hoped that more attention will be given to this subject, and the time soon come when no teacher will be considered as doing his duty who will turn boys of 15 from his school with no knowledge of this subject.

EFFECTS OF REVIVAL PREACHING.

Judge SOUTHARD, who for some years past has graced the bench of one of the interior District Courts, has been converted under the preaching of Mr. EARLE, and feeling it to be his duty to preach has concluded to lay aside judicial robes, and don the surplice of a Methodist dominie.

Mr. EARLE'S mission to this coast has been construed by certain members of the Democratic Party as a piece of Black Republican strategy to win away the faithful from the ranks. Old PUT, a stage-driver on one of the interior routes expressed himself to that effect on a recent occasion. He was driving, one evening, into a town where Mr. EARLE was holding forth, and one of the passengers asked the reason why all the churches were lighted up? Old PUT put a fresh chew of the weed into his mouth, drew a long sigh and replied: "It's that revival cuss that's holdin' them meetin's and breaking up the great Dimicritic Party, for it's my opinion, stranger," turning round suddenly, "that going in the church is the first step toward leaving the Dimicratic Party. Now there's the editor of the Dimicratic paper of this town has always been a consistent Dimicrat until he got religion, and now he says he can't act any more with our party. This 'ere religion is going to be the ruin of the great Dimicratic Party," sighed the old man as he whipped up his horses.

ROD.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Massachusetts Legislature incorporated an association, consisting of SAMUEL BOWLES, WILLIAM STOWE, and others, as the Springfield Athenæum and Gallery of Arts, of Springfield, for the purpose of constructing a hall for public use and a room to be used as a depository for pictures and other subjects of art. The corporation's capitol stock is to be $100,000 in one hundred shares, and it may hold real estate to the amount of $75,000.

The Mobile *Tribune* says: "We have looked at papers from all parts of the South, and discover that everywhere, with only a few exceptions, the crops are full of promise—more especially of wheat and corn. There is no very important complaint of the condition of cotton, and that is something of value, for within twenty years we have not heard of the prospect of a good cotton crop."

The bar of Detroit, Mich., have adopted a petition to the State Constitutional Convention asking that the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and that the salaries be increased.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STUYVESANT LIBEL SUIT.

Investigation Before Justice Hogan—The Complainant Examined Regarding Her Antecedents.

An examination was commenced yesterday afternoon before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, touching the charge of libel brought against the members of the New-York News Company by Mrs. CATHARINE LOUISA ADELAIDE STUYVESANT, wife of THEODORE L. STUYVESANT, a member of the New-York Bar. The alleged libel was published in the *Illustrated Police News*, a Boston journal, which is circulated and sold by the defendants to this suit. Messrs. JOSHUA G. ABBE, DANIEL P. RHOADES and GEO. ROSS, three of the firm prosecuted, appeared in Court to answer the complaint, accompanied by Mr. WM. S. FULLERTON as counsel. The fair complainant and several of her friends were also present, with Mr. EDWIN JAMES as her counsel.

On the magistrate taking his seat in the examination-room, Mr. JAMES opened the case by stating that he had learned that the article complained of by Mrs. STUYVESANT was published in a Boston paper, and as the publishers of that paper could not be readily reached, this action was laid against the venders of the paper, who had rendered themselves liable to prosecution by so doing, as he would endevor to show before the case was concluded. It had been stated in four stages of the proceedings that the libel had been originally published in the *Sunday News*, and counsel had heard the question why a suit had not been entered against the proprietors of that paper as the originators of the libel. In reply he would say that an action would no doubt have been commenced against the *Sunday News*, had not the article been republished by the *Illustrated Police News*, with an indecent engraving of such a character as rendered the libel still more offensive. Another suit would have been commenced against the *Police Gazette* for also publishing another version of the alleged occurrence, but for the fact that they had since published a full and complete retraction. Mr. James was satisfied that the articles complained of had emanated from a private source with intent of injuring the reputation of his client, Mrs. Stuyvesant, who had denied the allegations therein made, under oath. Counsel had heard that among the defendants to this action was a Fire Commissioner, and for all he knew there was a Milk and Water Commissioner among them, and he was very glad to find himself in such good company.

The complainant, Mrs. Stuyvesant, was then placed on the stand, and testified that she is the wife of Theodore L. Stuyvesant, a lawer in this City; have seen the article complained of in the *Illustrated Police News*; the entire statement is a false one; I have never had any improper intimacy with Thomas Bowran or any other gentleman since my marriage; he has visited my house since the death of his wife, who was Mr. Stuyvesant's sister; my husband has commenced proceedings against me for a divorce, which are not yet concluded.

Cross-examined: I was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, am aged 30 years; I came to this country 13 years ago; cannot tell the name of the vessel; my aunt, Mary Tobin, came with me; she was the only relative who came with me; I resided in Dublin some time before coming to this country [witness here enumerated several relatives with whom she resided]; had never been an inmate of a house of prostitution; on my arrival in this country I hired with a family in East Broadway named Miller; the husband, Charles Miller, was a mate on a vessel; I became acquainted with Mr. Stuyvesant while living there; after leaving the Millers I lived in Eighth-avenue by myself in a suite of rooms; they were rented by Mr. Stuyvesant; I lived there three or four months, and Mr. Stuyvesant visited me there.

Q.—Did Mr. Stuyvesant have improper intercourse with you at that time?

Question objected to by the plaintiff's counsel, and a long discussion arose on the point, which was at length settled by the magistrate deciding that the witness could answer or not, as she pleased. Mrs. Stuyvesant declined answering, as it might criminate herself.

Q.—Where did you move to after you left Eighth-avenue. A.—I removed to Warren-street; next from there to Sullivan-street; thence to Leonard-street, near Broadway; I do not know the numbers of any of these houses; the Leonard-street house was kept by a friend of Mr. Stuyvesant's; I then accompanied Mr. Stuyvesant to Albany.

Q.—Have you named over all the places you lived in before going to Albany? A.—I lived in several places; once for a short time at No. 105 Mercer-street, with Mr. Stuyvesant; there were lady boarders there; the house was kept by a Mrs. Wallace; I do not know whether it was a house of prostitution or not; there were many gentlemen visitors at night; I could not say whether these men were married or not; I did not live in Church-street; I do not know Jacob Roome, but have met him: I was never arrested by the police, and was never on Blackwell's Island; I was never confined in the Tombs before the charge of assault preferred against me by Mr. Stuyvesant's mothee; my maiden name was Raymond; after my arrival in this City I adopted the name of my stepmother, Lindsay; my name is Catharine Louisa Adelaide; I was arrested in 1853, while in a house in Sullivan-street, and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court with several others; it was on account of a husband quarrelling with his wife; the Police came in and arrested the inmates; on the following day Mr. Stuyvesant gave bail for my future appearance and I was released; the character of the house was not bad; since my marriage with Mr. Stuyvesant he has at various times called in officers; I was married to Mr. Stuyvesant in 1855; I was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Shandley and kept in Essex Market prison for three days, and convicted of assault and battery on my mother-in-law; sentence was suspended on condition that I would not go near Mrs. Stuyvesant.

Re-direct.—Mr. Stuyvesant married me after my arrest in Sullivan-street; several of his relatives were present; I did not touch his mother; the charge of assault was false; I was not allowed to communicate with any person at the time I was in prison; after my discharge from the Tombs my husband called upon me at the house of a friend and remained two hours; he afterwards called and remained three hours; Mrs. Stuyvesant was more under my influence than that of my husband, except when he was under the influence of liquor, when she appeared afraid of him.

The examination was then adjourned until this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Examination of Designs for the Building in the Park.

The plans and drawings of the new Post-office and United States Court-house to be erected at the southern extremity of the Park were publicly exhibited yesterday in the apartments of the Board of Underwriters, at No. 156 Broadway. There were fifty-one drawings with accompanying plans, of which several are worthy of examination. The majority, however, of the designs are wanting in originality and appositeness, and perhaps a result quite as satisfactory would have been reached at less expense, had an architect of standing been employed to select from among the public buildings of the world several of the most elegant, and combine their most excellent points. The aim of most of those who have competed for the prize seems to have been to do just this; and as it is averred that our most distinguished architects have, for obvious reasons, declined to stake their reputations upon the decision of a Commission composed of men who are not necessarily competent judges of the art, it will not be wonderful if the very best result is not reached by the method that has been pursued. The Commission appointed by Congress is to award prizes under the following rules:

First—That $5,000 be paid to the architect whose plan shall be approved and adopted by the Commission; that such architect be recommended by the Commission as superintendent in the erection of said building, in accordance with the terms of a contract to be entered into hereafter by said architect and the United States, or the lawfully constituted authorities thereof for that purpose; that he be paid and receive a commission as follows; 5 per cent. on $250,000, 3 per cent. on $250,000, 2 per cent. on balance of the amount of expenditure and cost of erecting said building.

Second—That $3,000 be paid to the architect whose plan shall be reported upon and adopted by the Commission as second in merit; that $2,000 be paid to the architect whose plan may be determined by the Commission as third in merit; and that $1,000 be paid to the architect whose plan may be pronounced by the Commission to be fourth in merit.

Third—That the next ten whose plans may be pronounced respectively by this Commission most deserving of merit be classified in two divisions of five each, and that the first division be paid $500 each, and that the second division be paid $300 each.

The building is to be three stories and an attic in height above the basement, with a separate estimate for a sub cellar. The basement and first floor are to be used entirely as a Post-office; above them will be the Court-rooms and the apartments of the officers of the Court and the United States Marshal. Within these rules the architects, it will be observed, had latitude in which, to use an expressive vulgarism, they might "spread themselves" very extensively. They have generally done so, and the result is combinations kaleidoscopic of all known orders of architecture. The designs are numbered in the order in which they were received. The regulations of the Commission required that the name of the author of each should be sent to the Commission in a sealed envelope, which is not to be opened till after the award is made. Most of the buildings have Mansard roofs and pavilions or towers.

No. 1 is of Roman composite architecture, and has two pavilions and a Mansard roof. No. 2 is of composite style, and has a Mansard roof. No. 3 resembles the Tuileries at Paris somewhat, and has a pavilion and a Mansard roof. No. 4 bears some resemblance to the Capitol at Washington. Its pillars are Corinthian. It is surmounted by a counterpart of the Temple of Vesta at Rome. No. 5 is like the City Hall in its general appearance, and is not triangular in shape like the ground to be covered, and therefore some space is wasted; No. 8 has Corinthian pilasters and a single high pavilion; No. 9 recalls the image of the Cooper Institute; No. 10 has pyramidal and balloon pavilions, and its first floor is a series of arcades; No. 11 has a tower similar to that of an Italian villa; No. 12 resembles the Bourse at Paris; No. 13 is a hideous structure, with a tower, around the exterior of which curls a circular stairway that gives it the appearance of a corkscrew; No. 14 is said to be very like the prize Post-office in Melbourne, Australia, and has a cupola on a Mansard roof; No. 15 resembles the Tuileries in some things, but has pyramidal instead of balloon pavilions, a Mansard roof, grouped Roman composite columns, and is very massive; No. 16 represents an imposing structure with Roman arches, a Mansard roof and dome; No. 17 is somewhat like the palace of the Louvre; No. 18 is an elegant edifice of composite architecture; No. 19 has a Mansard roof, pavilion, Roman columns and pediment on the Broadway front, and a tower on which is a coronal similar to that of the tower of the House of Parliament, London; No. 20 has a front similar to that of the Louvre, with a Roman Doric portico; No. 21 has a large Mansard roof and a Corinthian portico; No. 22 has pyramidal pavilions and a Mansard roof, and is very plain; No. 23 resembles the *Herald* building; No. 24 has Roman arches, a Mansard roof, and pyramidal and balloon pavilions; No. 25 resembles the Tuileries, and has a cupola and clustered Corinthian columns; No. 26 is copied partly from the Alhambra, and is a blending of the Roman and Saracenic; No. 27 is Gothic, with a tower surmounted by a Flemish roof; No. 28 resembles the new Tuileries greatly; No. 29 has high pavilions, and the centre of the north front is similar to the Church of St. Mark's at Venice; No. 30 is a crude drawing of a plain building with pyramidal pavilions; No. 31 has two pavilions and a cupola surmounted by a statue of Liberty; No. 31½ represents a massive building with a roof like that of the Tuileries surmounted by pavilions; No. 32 has an arcade in the first-story similar to the arches of the Duke's palace at Venice and a bell-tower; No. 33 has pavilions that resemble the pavilion of the *Salle des Marechaux* in the centre of the Tuileries; No. 34 has arcades on the first floor and a cupola steeple; No. 35 has a cupola with an "extinguisher" roof and a steeple; Nos. 36 and 37 resemble the Tuileries in some respects; No. 38 represents a fine building with two towers like those of Notre Dame, surmounted by open minarets and a grand pavilion between, on the south front; No. 39 is the finest drawing in the collection, and represents an elegant building with cupolas and pavilions; No. 40 has baloon and pyramidal pavilions and arcades on the first floor; No. 41 has a roof similar to that of the Tuileries, and is very ornate; No. 42 is ornamented with minarets on a Mansard roof; No. 43 is a plain structure, with Mansard roof; No. 44 is a collection of designs of buildings of various shapes; No. 45 has a main building with wings; is somewhat like the City Hall, and is by an architect from Richmond, Va.; No. 48 somewhat resembles the Cooper Institute; No. 49 has a Mansard roof, small pyramid, al pavilions and a large balloon pavilion, surmounted by a belfry; No. 50 is in the prevailing Tuileries style, and No. 51 is an ornate building, with a Mansard roof and pavilions. Thus, it will be observed that most of the designs are taken from well-known models, which are generally sought to be improved by adding to them ornaments that, in many cases, serve only to disfigure. Nos. 16, 17 and 18 seemed to be favorites with the visitors, especially the last in preparing the ground plan, of which great pains had been taken in partitioning the space in accordance with the views of convenience expressed by the Post-office officials. Nos. 27 and 38 were also greatly admired. Many visitors examined the drawings during the day, and partook of the refreshments which were liberally dispensed. None but invited guests were admitted. The plans will be on exhibition to-day and to-morrow.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the Chair.

A resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to prepare the *Corporation Manual* for 1867 was laid over.

(It appears that the former resolution on this subject having been declared passed by both Boards without the requisite number of votes, a new resolution had to be introduced.)

The resolution appropriating $20,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July was laid over.

Mr. FLYNN introduced a resolution requesting the Mayor and Corporation Counsel to test the validity of the clause of the Tax Levy requiring resolutions in which the cost of carrying out the same is paid entirely by the property-owners, to receive a three-fourths vote.

Mr. O'BRIEN introduced a preamble and resolution to the effect that

Whereas, The ordinances of the Sinking Fund now existing contain provisions which would seem to give some color of authority for the proposed sale of public property without the advice or intervention of the Common Council; therefore,

Resolved, That chapter nine of the Revised Ordinances relating to the redemption of the City debt be annulled and repealed, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to apply to the next Legislature for an act confirming the resolutions of the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

GRAND LARCENY.

Officer SPEIGHT, of the Second Precinct, arrested MICHAEL DALY, a cooper, on a charge of stealing a lady's silk dress and sacque, valued at $100, belonging to Mrs. ELIZA PARTLOCK, of No. 673 Second-avenue. When arrested a bag containing the stolen property was found in his possession, and he was fully committed for trial in default of bail. DALY is an Irishman, 23 years of age, and lives at No. 36 Cherry-street.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH A CIGAR.

Officer THOMPSON, of the Fourth Ward, arrested GEORGE MCINTYRE on the complaint of CHARLOTTE MYER, of No. 86 James-street, who accused the prisoner of having knocked her down with his fist, and then forced a lighted end of a cigar into her eye, causing serious injury. The assault was made in consequence of a quarrel. When arraigned before the Magistrate MCINTYRE was locked up for trial in default of bail. He made no defence.

AN EMIGRANT ROBBED.

MORRIS MENDELSOHN was arrested yesterday by Officer PURCELL, of the First Precinct, on a charge of having picked the pocket of HEINRICH SCHEPER, a newly arrived emigrant now stopping at the Castle Garden depot. MENDELSOHN was detected in the act of picking his victim's pocket of a wallet containing $17 worth of passage tickets for the West and $6 60 in cash. When searched, the stolen pocket book was found in his possession, and he was fully committed for trial in default of bail. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention for witness.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

WM. O'BRIEN, who occupies a room in the rear of No. 124 Hudson-street, was robbed a night or two since of $200 in cash, which was stolen from the apartment during his temporary absence. The Police were informed of the fact, and also of a suspicion that a certain THOMAS MCGINNIS, his landlord, had committed said theft. MCGINNIS was arrested and taken to the Leonard-street Station-house, when he strenuously denied his guilt until yesterday, when he admitted the theft, and made the following statement. It appears that the prisoner opened the complainant's door and appropriated the money which he found secreted beneath the bed. He next proceeded to St. John's Park, where he sat down on some timbers and fell asleep. When he awoke MCGINNIS discovered that he had been relieved of his stolen plunder by some other and more dexterous thief, who had made his escape before being discovered. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, and on his confession of guilt was fully committed for trial in default of bail. He is the proprietor of a fruit-stand in Washington Market, 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN.

GEORGE ENGLISH, the alleged confidence operator, who was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of swindling JAMES F. KELLY by the confidence game, was further examined yesterday. The complainant stated that he had loaned the prisoner $100 because he believed that he had goods on board the steamer. On this testimony ENGLISH was fully committed for trial. He is a native of New-York, 35 years of age, and lives in Newport, R. I. He made the following statement: "I borrowed the money, and calculated to pay when I went on the boat where my goods were."

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

Business at this Court yesterday was very light, indicating either improved morals or an increased dexterity on the part of delinquents in keeping out of the clutches of the Police.

THE CALENDAR.

Cases of intoxication, 23; disorderly conduct, 5; assault and battery, 5; grand larceny, 1; petit larceny, 1; vagrancy, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1.

These cases were cleared off the day's docket by the following entries: Fined $10, to be committed in default of payment, 14; discharged by reason of no complainant appearing, 5; discharged on examination, 9.

A THEFT OF BOOTS.

MICHAEL LEDDY keeps a small shoe-shop at No. 306 West Thirty-ninth-street, and has for some time suspected an unnatural decrease of his stock, and yesterday found the proof in the acknowledgment of WILLIAM WALLACE, that he had stolen six pairs. WALLACE is a gray-haired man of forty, and was committed in default of $500 to answer at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE CALENDAR.

Cases: Intoxication, 11; disorderly conduct, 22; assault and battery, 6; insanity, 1. The following cases were acted upon: Reprimanded and discharged, 10; fined $10 and committed 10 days or until paid, 5; required to give bail for good behavior, 2; committed for examination, 12; warrants issued, 6. Among all these cases there was not a single felony and not a respectable misdemeanor, the cases of assault and battery being all of the most trivial character.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J.
Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
286—— vs. ——.
27—Oliphant vs. the Atlantic Nav. Co. et al.
38—Greenleaf et al. vs. Mumford.
39—Hope vs. Lawrence.
40—Hoppock vs. Platt.
42—Penman vs. Slocum.
43—Latchfield vs. Irwin.
45—Crow vs. Kennedy et al.
46—Pelton, &c., vs. Prescott et al.
49—Markham vs. Jandon.
50—Lunt, &c., vs. Importers' and Traders' Bank.
51—Same vs. Bank of North America.

Nos.
52—Emerson vs. Booth, &c.
53—Sheldon vs. Ravoret, Ex.
54—Johnson vs. Plowman.
55—Wilde vs. Hestir.
56—Same vs. Same.
57—Hurd vs. The Elant's Manufacturing Co.
58—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.
59—Schepp vs. Carpenter.
60—Stone vs. Browning.
61—Edwards vs. Schaeffer.
62—Wheeler vs. Allen.
63—Smythe et al. vs. Graydon et al.
64—Dunton vs. Pecare.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the Marble Building.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
Demurrers.

Nos.
13—Patterson vs. Baker.
14—The Same vs. The Same.
15—Branch vs. Roberts.
16—The Same vs. The Same.

Nos.
17—Winter vs. Baker.
18—The Same vs. The Same.
27—Winter vs. Roberts.

Issues of Law and Fact.

199—Gotlieb vs. Hazzard.
200—Hazzar vs. Gotlieb.
130—Work vs. Ellis et al.
131—The Same vs. The Same
135—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
138—Cuff vs. Dorland.
142—Stouvenal et al. vs. Butler.
149—Martine vs. Phyfe.
150—Kearney vs. Briggs.
151—Hills, Jr., vs. Williams et al.
152—Kip et al. vs. Norris et al.
153—The Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. vs. Ohane et al.

154—Seely vs. Wright et al.
155—Latimer et al. vs. Hatch et al.
156—White, &c., vs. Howard et al.
157—Woodruff vs. Pearce et al.
158—Wiley, Administratrix, vs. Shaffer.
159—Johnston vs. The Consolidated Silver Mining Co. et al.
160—Gillick vs. Gillick.
161—Beamish, receiver, &c., vs. Woodbridge.
162—Odell vs. Martin.
163—Murphy vs. Gross.
164—Tokias et al. vs. Sheyen.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.
Short Causes.

Nos.
1419—Chaffee vs. Freese.
1737—Carter vs. Benninger.
2115—Livingston vs. Van Ness.
3279—Trundy vs. Young.
3269—Field vs. United States Mining Co.
3635—Union National Bank of New-York vs. Arnstein.
1423—Conley vs. Girardey.
2887—Tyng vs. Wiard.
3264—Doherty vs. O'Reilley.
3785—Mynch vs. Zerwock.
2945—Schenck Machine Co. vs. Ford.
3971—Hall vs. Baker.
2555—Wilder Safe Co. vs. Quirk.
3977—Luck vs. The Bowery Savings Bank.
3981—The Same vs. The East River Savings Bank.
3519—Parker vs. Gates.
3775—Pierce vs. Dods.

Nos.
3917—The World Co. vs. Poppe.
3493—Wells vs. Rizzi.
3839—Martin vs. Thorne.
2599—Bitter vs. Blenk.
3881—Doherty vs. Boury.
3933—Meers vs. Walker.
1867—Anderson vs. VanZenzinger.
3937—Bell vs. Schenck.
4029—Schlesinger vs. Brown.
4030—The Same vs. Barrows.
3091—Carhart vs. Cooper.
3739—Whitehouse vs. Davis.
3825—McDonald vs. Nye.
3955—Townsend vs. Dwinell.
3967—Gentle vs. Orne.
3993—Carr vs. McManus.
4015—Mason vs. Gregan.
3619—Irving National Bank vs. Dayton.
3965—Merchants' Exchange National B'k of New-York vs. Donnelly.
3556—Boscher vs. Cohen.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J., in the Marble Building.
Short Causes.

Nos.
3184—Scholborg et al. vs. Schwoon.
3280—Griffin vs. Hanson.
3394—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.
3702—Heim vs. Bernard.
2774—Markham vs. Markham.
2374—Ingersoll vs. Griffin.
3732—Doherty vs. Dearie.
3110—Sperrill vs. Tibbetts.
1150—Lay vs. Hastings.
2254—Murray et al. vs. Sparhawk, &c.
3258—Herrick et al. vs. Williams et al.
3262—Keys vs. Stratton.
3664—Pilson vs. Copcutt.
3762—August vs. Lumley, &c.
3448—Sarback vs. Ree et al.
3556—Wood vs. Gibson.

Nos.
3362—Stevens vs. The Phelps and Gilmore Gold Min. Co.
3300—Sinclair vs. Hansen.
3478—Feiters vs. Sayre.
3812—Gilbert vs. Shortland, &c.
3930—Onderdonk vs. Walker, &c.
1960—Benedict vs. Goiner.
2688—Holley vs. Dean.
3840—Sheridan vs. Vandenberg.
3856—Mecklen vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
3538—Wicks et al. vs. Steel.
4008—Edmiston et al. vs. Gordon.
3376—The Grocers' National Bank vs. Harris et al.
3720—Pike et al. vs. Neill et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
121—Lawrence vs. Cozans.
158—Stewart vs. Morehouse.
163—Brumley vs. Dezendorf.

Nos.
168—Garniss vs. Janeway.
186—Scott vs. House.
201—Corwin vs. Roberts.

The call commences at No. 205—Brett vs. Roe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.
3214—Blattin vs. 3d-av. Railroad.
2284—Elmar vs. Milbank.
2808—Krachin vs. Olmsted.
3084—Lang vs. Hulle.
2604—Cumminsky vs. Salomon.
3244—Barker vs. Savage.
3248—Schoharie Co. Nat. Bank vs. Soule.
3250—Hagan vs. Aaron et al.

Nos.
3252—Mustenfeldt vs. North River Ins. Co.
3256—Tyler vs. The Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
3258—Fettrich et al. vs. Algie.
3260—Rich vs. Adriance, &c.
3262—Stewart et al. vs. Carman.
3264—Gregory vs. Downs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
——Sewers vs. Cummings.
36—Kupper vs. Shephardt.
——Curtis vs. Randall.
52—Wightman vs. Green.
56—Reed vs. Bousset.
62—Raynor vs. Strecker.
68—Byrne vs. Potter.
69—Gomes vs. Central Am. Trans. Co.
70—Ehinger vs. Richardt.
71—Schwartz vs. Hintz.
72—Duffy vs. Reppler.

Nos.
73—Schwenck vs. Preston.
74—Day vs. Brick.
75—Faust vs. Miller.
76—Hoose vs. Miller.
77—Leroy vs. Hamblin.
78—Andrews vs. Steele.
79—Ryan vs. The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
80—Miles' Manufac. Co. vs. Diecks.
81—Drake vs. Altenbrand.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

INTERNAL REVENUE BRAND ON RECTIFIED SPIRITS.

The United States vs. Six Barrels of Distilled Spirits.—This was a suit to forfeit the spirits as not properly branded. They were seized in January, 1867, at No. 188 Fulton-street, which was a drinking saloon. It was proved that the liquor was mixed of cider brandy and whisky, and was not marked "Rectified," but three of them read on them the brand of an Inspector named Cox, and the other three that of one named O'Neil. The evidence of the claimant, Rockafeller, showed that he bought three barrels of cider brandy of a man named Hall, in Jersey, and that they were marked by Cox; that he afterward bought three barrels of whisky, and mixed them with the brandy; that the Inspector, O'Neil, was present just after he had mixed them, and then inspected and put his brand on the three; that Rockafeller then told O'Neil that he had mixed them; that he afterward sent them to No. 188 Fulton-street, where they were seized.

The District-Attorney requested the Judge to direct a verdict for the Government, on the ground that the 43d section of the act of July, 1866, provided that "any person who shall change the character of any spirits, either by rectification, mixing or otherwise, after they have been duly inspected and marked as herembefore provided, and place the same in other packages for consumption or sale without first stamping or branding upon the package the word 'Rectified,' shall forfeit the spirits," and that it appeared here that these spirits were changed by mixing after they had been inspected and marked, and had not the word "Rectified" upon them.

The Judge declined to order a verdict, but told the jury that the law meant that if after the last proper inspection or marking, of which there might be several—if after that they were changed, by mixing or otherwise, and the word "rectified" was not put on them, they were forfeited, and that if these spirits were not changed by mixing after the last proper inspection or marking, they did not need to be marked rectified, and he left it as a question of fact to the jury whether they had been so changed.

The jury found a verdict against the Government. District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. Phelps for the United States; Mr. Barret for claimant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 6.

Before Leonard, Presiding Justice, and Judges Barnard and Clerk.

THE ESTATE OF ANDREW J. BUTLER.

This case came up yesterday in the General Term, on an appeal to the Supreme Court from the order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Mr. Gideon J. Tucker. All the facts have been heretofore published in the TIMES, but they may be briefly restated as follows: Mr. Andrew J. Butler, brother of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, died in this City, and the General was, by the terms of the will of the deceased, appointed executor thereof. This will was duly proved before Surrogate Tucker, and an inventory of all the property in this City of which the testator died seized was made out and filed in the Surrogate's office. But it was claimed by certain parties that deceased, at the time of his death was possessed of property in the States of Massachusetts, Louisiana and California, and that a full inventory of it should be filed with the Surrogate of New-York. After argument, the Surrogate, on the 23d of August, 1865, made an order, of which the following is the substance:

"Benjamin F. Butler, the executor of the estate of Andrew J. Butler, deceased, having this day filed an entry of the estate of A. J. Butler, deceased, and it appearing that there are other assets belonging to the said estate situated in the States of Massachusetts, Louisiana and California, it is ordered that said executor return a further inventory of said estate which shall include the assets situated in said other States named, and that said inventory be filed in the office of the Surrogate of New-York on or before August 30, 1865," &c.

Instead of filing an inventory, however, Gen. Butler, by his counsel, Messrs. Hackett and Trull, took an appeal from the order of the Surrogate, to the Supreme Court, and the legal points involved were argued yesterday, by Mr. Trull for Gen. Butler, and Mr. Aiken for the Surrogate. The latter relied, among other things, on that clause of the revised statutes which provides that "executors, with the aid of appraisers, shall make a true and perfect inventory of all the goods, chattels and credits of the testator," &c.

Gen. Butler's counsel contended that this applies only to such property as the testator had within this State at the time of his death; that letters of administration had been taken out in every one of the three States mentioned; that Courts of this State had no control over the property in those States, and he cited numerous decisions to sustain his points.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge G. G. Barnard.

THE LAW AS TO LIENS ON VESSELS.

In the Matter of the Attachment of the Steamboat Josephine.—We have already published in the TIMES the decision in this case, with the grounds upon which the same was based. Owing, however, to the important principles of law involved, we give below the opinion in full:

BARNARD, J.—This is a motion to set aside an attachment issued under the act of April 24, 1862, which provides for the collection of demands against ships and vessels.

The claim upon which the attachment was issued is for supplies furnished to the steamboat in the year 1866, she being at the time a domestic vessel enrolled at the port of New-York, and plying between New-York and Monmouth County, N. J.

The ground of the motion is want of jurisdiction, it being claimed by the owners of the steamboat that State Courts or officers have no power to issue process *in rem* in cases which are within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

Section two of the third article of the Constitution of the United States extends the judicial power of the United States to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

Section nine of the Judiciary Act of 1789 (1st. Stat. at Large, p. 73,) provides that the District Courts of the United States shall have, "exclusively of the Courts of the several States," cognizance of certain enumerated crimes, "and shall also have exclusive cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it.

In the late case of the *Moses Taylor*, and the still later case of the steamboat *Adelaide Hines*, decided in the Supreme Court of the United States at the December Term, 1866, that Court decided that by the Constitution, and the Act of Congress of 1789, all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction were within the exclusive cognizance of the United States Courts, and that the State Courts or State Legislatures had no power to act upon such cases except by means of a common law remedy. That attachments against vessels by name, as authorized by the lien laws of the several States, were not common law remedies, but were in the nature of Admiralty proceedings, and that therefore such laws were inoperative and void as a means of enforcing claims which were within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

The Supreme Court in the last case cited adverts to the singularity of the fact that although the lien laws have been acted upon for many years in the several States, and hitherto assumed to be valid, the point should only have been presented at this late period, and that it should now come before the Court at the same term in two cases wholly disconnected, and arising in parts of the Union remote from each other.

The opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States in these two cases fully establish the proposition that no claim which is within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts can legally be enforced by process *in rem* issued under State authority, and that the States can only enforce such claims by remedies known to the common law; that although the State Courts can enforce such claims against the debtor by action, and in such action act through the party upon his interest in a vessel, yet they cannot proceed against the vessel itself as the party defendant.

The only question, therefore, which it is necessary to examine on this motion is whether the claim upon which this attachment was issued is within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts, and could legally be enforced by them.

The claim was for supplies furnished to the steamboat while in the port of New-York, she being a domestic vessel and in her home port, but plying between the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

That such a contract is a maritime contract, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty is too well settled by authority to admit of discussion. (1 Kent's Com., 379; 3 Kent's Com., 168; steamer *St. Lawrence*, 1 Black., 524; Rule of Supreme Court United States, 1858, 21 Howard.)

The argument of the counsel for the attaching creditor on this branch of the case rests mainly upon the ground that the United States Courts do not issue process *in rem* in cases of domestic vessels for supplies furnished in the home port. This argument, however, does not reach the point. The United States Courts do issue admiralty process *in personam* in such cases, and are expressly authorized so to do by the Rule of 1858.

If they had not jurisdiction they could not issue any process whatever.

But from 1844 to 1858 they did also issue process *in rem* in these cases, where the State laws gave a lien. The idea that the character or description of process which the Court will grant has any bearing upon the question of its jurisdiction, is expressly and emphatically refuted in the case above cited of the steamer *St. Lawrence*. 1 Black., pp. 524, 526 and 529. The *General Smith*, 4 Wheaton, 438.

In the last case, Mr. Justice Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court, which denied process *in rem* for chandlery and stores furnished to a vessel in a home port, expressly states: "No doubt is entertained by the Court that the Admiralty possesses a general jurisdiction in cases of material men, and if this had been a suit *in personam*, there would not have been any hesitation in sustaining the jurisdiction of the District Court."

The claim on which the attachment was founded was therefore within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States Courts, and would be enforced by those Courts by process *in personam*.

Prior to the adoption of the rule of 1858, and while the rule of 1844 was in force, it would have been enforced by the United States Courts by process *in rem*, and it is still within the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to restore the rule of 1844 and enforce such claims by process *in rem*.

The United States Courts, therefore, having jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action, that jurisdiction is exclusive, with the single reservation to the State Courts of common law remedies. The warrant against the vessel not being a common law remedy, must, on the authority of the cases of the *Moses Taylor* and *Adelaide Hines*, be set aside.

C. A. Rapallo, counsel for owners of steamboat; Pinkney & Spink, for attaching creditor.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 6.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY—MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

Thomas Barron vs. *John Lynch*.—Plaintiff in this action was the owner of a portion of the bonds stolen from Rufus L. Lord in March, 1866, and in April last he procured the arrest of the defendant on the charge of having stolen one of the bonds of the denomination of $5,000. The arrest was made preliminary to the commencement of a civil suit for the amount of the bond. After examination, the defendant was discharged on $5,000 bail, and his counsel, Messrs. McKeon and Smyth, now move for his full release and a vacation of the order of arrest. Defendant, who is a pawnbroker of No. 28 Grand-street, alleges that he purchased in good faith the bond in question and that the affidavits on which the order for his arrest was granted are insufficient to justify his detention.

Mr. Brague, counsel for plaintiff, opposed the motion, and argued that the circumstances attending the sale of the bonds by Lynch were *prima facie* evidence that he did not buy it in good faith; that in November, 1866 he sold it to a Mr. Clapp, of Detroit, Mich., for $3,800, when the bond was worth more than its full value, and that he sent the bond to Clapp by express in a box of sand, marked $1,000.

The Court took the papers and reserved a deision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Edward McCormick vs. *Leo Lange*; motion denied with $10 costs. In re the petition of A. M. Cozzens, trustee, &c.: order granted. Newborg *vs.* Strelitz; motion denied with $10 costs. Woods, &c., *vs.* Marchant et al.; motion granted. Suydam, &c., *vs.* Suydam et al.; memorandum for Counsel. Edmiston et al. *vs.* Gordon; motion granted. Nelson *vs.* Watts et al.; motion granted. Townsend *vs.* Peck, &c.; motion granted for the second Friday. Donnelly et al. *vs.* Grace, et al.; motion granted. Kennedy *vs.* Pendergast et al.; motion granted for second Friday. Hart *vs.* Lippmann; motion granted with $10 costs. Wicks et al. *vs.* Frank; motion denied, costs to abide the event. Brook *vs.* Taylor et al., motion granted. Richardson, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Fowler et al.; motion for allowance; $150 granted. In the matter of the application of the Rector, Church wardens and vestrymen of the Holy Trinity, for leave to mortgage, &c.; order granted.

By Judge Miller.

Elizabeth A. Foley, &c., *vs.* George McDonald et al.; order settled; see copy and amendments. The Same *vs.* The Same; the proceedings in this action having been stayed, the motion is denied for that reason.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of Marquis D. L. Sharkey *vs.* Wm. H. Goodwin; proceedings dismissed for want of jurisdiction without prejudice to a renewal of the application, &c.

By Judge Ingraham.

Chas. Doherty *vs.* Richard Dearie; motion for commission granted without stay; defendant may apply at Circuit to put off the cause on disclosing what the witness will swear to.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daniels.

Pike *vs.* Orcutt; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend, on payment of costs, in twenty days.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hojer et al. *vs.* Hyde; motion granted. Blagg *vs.* Wilson and another; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs. Barr. Receiver, &c., *vs.* Youngs; motion granted. Burnham *vs.* Burntram; let order be presented to the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 6.

By Judge Barbour.

Smith *vs.* Fowler; motion granted; Gilbaux *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad; motion granted. Bishop *vs.* Jackson; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The usual number of cases—six—were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions. Three prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, one was remanded for sentence, and two were acquitted.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, represented the people.

SENTENCED.

Patrick Gibbons pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in having stolen a quantity of jewelry and wearing apparel from a fellow-boarder named Daniel Mahony, in April last.

The prisoner has several other indictments for similar offences, hanging over him, but was tried on the one in which the strongest evidence appears against him. Sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

George Hays was arraigned upon a charge of false pretences, but owing to the weakness of the evidence against him, the District-Attorney preferrrd to take the surer method of sending the accused to Sing Sing. He accordingly reminded the Court that the prisoner committed the crime charged against him while at large, under suspension of sentence for forgery in the fourth degree, of which he pleaded guilty on the 12th of December, 1864. The Recorder thereupon proceeded to pass sentence upon Hays, ordering him to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison for two years, and to pay a fine of $200.

James O'Brien, indicted for larceny from the person, plead guilty to the charge. It appears that on the evening of the 28th ult., as Mrs. Elias Barnes, of White Plains, Westchester County, was riding down town upon one of the Second-avenue cars, he missed his gold watch, valued at $75, and at the same time saw the prisoner leave the car and run rapidly in the opposite direction. He pursued him, and being the better runner of the two, soon overtook him, and calling a police-officer, caused him to be taken into custody, when the watch was found in his possession. Sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

REMANDED.

Jacob Schaeffler was placed at the bar for trial upon the charge of committing an assault with intent to kill. The prisoner stabbed a man named Charles Reissler in the back with a knife, while the two were engaged in a quarrel over some trivial matter in a lager-beer saloon on Second-avenue. The affair occurred on the 25th ultimo, and for a day or two the victim lay at the point of death, but subsequently recovered, and was able yesterday, though still feeble in body, to appear against his assailant. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED.

John Elbert was charged with stealing a valuable bay mare, harness and wagon, worth in the aggregate $7,500, on the 27th of May last. The owner, Mr. Alexander R. Phyfe, of No. 226 West Forty-eighth-street, left the property standing in front of his house for a few minutes, and when he came out again he saw the prisoner seated in the wagon, driving up the street in the direction of Broadway. He pursued him and finally overtook him and caused his arrest. The defence produced evidence of the partial insanity of the accused, as the result of a severe wound on the head by a piece of shell during the late war, and the jury believing the story to be worthy of credence, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

Charles Rilling, a young man connected with Warren's Detective Agency in this City, was tried for having represented himself to one David Josephson, an itinerant cigar-dealer, as an Internal Revenue officer, by that means obtaining the sum of $2 from the peddler as license fee. Through the stupidity of the complainant while upon the stand, the counsel for the defence was enabled to clear his client. The jury acquitted and the prisoner was discharged.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

The calendar at the Court of Special Sessions was a long one yesterday, but nearly all the cases were of the every day class of petit larceny and assault and battery. But few of these had points of peculiar interest.

AN UNFAITHFUL STEWARD.

John S. Joy, a furniture dealer at No. 462 Pearl-street, charged his assistant, Wm. Weizenzer, with stealing a marble-top table, and Charles L. Whitteman with having possession of it. Mr. Whitteman's criminal connection with the affair was not shown, and he was acquitted. Weizenzer confessed to the taking of the table, but pleaded that it was his intention to pay for it. Testimony as to his previous good character was given by his late employer and others, but Mr. Joy refused to take him back again. He was thereupon remanded for sentence.

AN UNHAPPY FAMILY.

Wm. Petrie, the miserable wreck of a once stalwart man, was charged by his son, Wm. G. Petrie, with an assault. The evidence given by the complainant was to the effect that the defendant, his father, had led a bad life for the past ten years drinking, all he earned, and that his assaults upon him and upon others of the family during that time had been frequent. On the night in question, when the complainant came home from his business, he learned from his mother that his father had been behaving in a desperate manner, threatening the lives of his mother and brother, and that he was then asleep, having taken a knife to bed with him. Anxious to deprive him of the weapon and thus prevent a catastrophe which he might bring about at any moment in his frenzy, he went to the room where his father slept and succeeded in getting possession of the knife. His father then awoke and attacked him striking him heavily and endeavoring to wrest the knife from him, which, however, he failed to do. The complainant succeeded in breaking away from the prisoner and in procuring a policeman, when he gave him in charge. Frederick Petrie, a younger son, also a very respectable looking lad, gave evidence corroborative of his brother. Mrs. Petrie, wife of the prisoner, also testified to his brutal conduct arising from the drunkenness to which he had given himself completely up. He had not given a single dollar either toward her or his own support for six years. Once before she had to appeal for protection when he was locked up for a time. She led a miserable life with him. This pitiable case closed with the prisoner being sent to the Penitentiary for four months—a most charitable disposition of his case if his life be of any value, as another week's debauch must have well nigh put an end to him. He was scarcely able to totter out in custody of the officer.

HE WOULD BE A GOUGER.

Officer Wm. Dermitt charged Hobby Lyon with assault and battery. It appeared that there was some pocket picking going on at Tony Pastor's, and that the officer was called in. He identified the prisoner as a "professional," and took him in charge on suspicion. On the way to the station Hobby lost his patience, and tried to escape, to do which he took the preparatory step of trying to gouge the eye out of the officer, and to use his teeth like a Sandwich Islander. The officer, who objected to the gouging, and to being made a sandwich of, clinched with Hobby, and got him down, and knocking for help, received it, when the prisoner was carried off. The prisoner, who denied everything but his own identity and previous good character, was sent four months to the Penitentiary to refresh his memory.

LICENSE YOUR DOG-CARTS.

George Meyer, an industrious dealer in odds and ends, was charged by Officer Charles W. Fairfax with having three dogs attached to a wagon and driving the same, said wagon being unlicensed. Meyer had no idea that it was his duty to aspire to the dignity of a licensed vender. He thought that dogs were beneath the notice of collectors of City revenue, but on being enlightened by the philanthropic Fairfax he had rushed to the proper Bureau and provided himself with a document as big as his cart, in an envelope in which one of the dogs might have been sent to the end of the new Dominion by mail. Taking George's eagerness to appease the offended majesty of the law into consideration, Justice DOWLING ordered his discharge.

LOW DRESSES.

Patrick Kennedy, of No. 124 Liberty-street, where he occupies the first floor and basement, was charged with keeping a disorderly house. The officer who made the complaint said that he knew it was a bad house, but was unable to define how he knew it, further than that he saw the girls stand upon the stoop and beckon men in, who went in. The girls, he said, were dressed like prostitutes. His description, however, of their raiment was not peculiar enough; in fact he only swore that they were not to his mind sufficiently wrapped up; but, as he was not like a gentleman much addicted to fashionable ball going, he could not be supposed to know how near respectable ladies can approach nudity with propriety. His testimony throughout was weak, and his case broke down, the prisoner being discharged.

Mrs. Butler, a very stout lady, about 40, with a multitude of bruises on her face, which once was comely, complained that the prisoner Joseph Hamilton, a negro and a cripple of most uninviting exterior generally, had assaulted her and her husband. She resides at No. 57 Thompson-street, where the prisoner came frequently in an abusive way, and on this occasion used vile language and blows, laying hold of her husband by the throat, and so compressing that delicate organ that her *cara sposa's* tongue was out "so far." (The lady illustrated.) He had also insulted her friend Mrs. Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson was called, and on being asked her husband's color, indignantly denied that he was black, ejaculating with much dignity of tone and manner "that he was an Injun." On being asked what kind of an "Injun," she corrected her orthography in a handsome, scholarly way, excusing herself for her colloquial style of putting it in the first instance. She swore that Joseph was naughty, as different from the other Joseph as she from the erring spouse of Potiphar. He had demanded money of her as she went to and from the house of Mrs. Butler, and made fearful threats as to the calamity he would bring about if he didn't get it. She also testified to the row, in which it appeared after all that Joseph had the worst of it, as there were three of them and "only one of him."

Joseph was allowed to go with the punishment he had already on his back, judgment in this case being suspended.

MODESTY AT FAULT.

Mrs. Bridget Burgh, a very old lady, complained that she was robbed by Patrick Larkin. She had just returned from seeing her son, who gave her some money, which she put in her porte-monnaie. She took the book out of her dress, and laid it down upon the stove, when the prisoner, who had been lying in the hallway, rushed in "widout a stitch to his karkiss," took up the money, and made off with it. Pat had the modesty to cover himself at the old lady's expense, but this, it appeared, was his only virtue. He was sent four months to the Penitentiary.

BOOTS WERE HIS BOOTY.

Thomas Clifford, a very green Irish lad, charged Robert Wilson, one of the very ripe youths that lounge about the City Hall Park, with stealing a new pair of boots. Clifford had just bought the boots and bore them under his arm; he sat down upon a seat in the Park to admire the statue or the new Court-house, when the prisoner came up, snatched them, (the boots—not the statue and the Court-house,) and made off. Some time after the prisoner was arrested by an officer, when it was found that he had sold the boots in Baxter-street. He was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

Clifford, the complainant, asked Justice Dowling about the boots, as he was evidently not satisfied that the affair should wind up with the punishment of the prisoner. He pointed to his ill-clad feet in a childish way, and asked how he was to get along in that condition. Justice Dowling gave him the price of a new pair, in return for which he kept bowing at the good-natured Justice until he backed out with a grand salaam into the hall.

A CARD FROM MR. HATCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Oblige me by correcting the report of the so-called "Hogan will case," as it gives a false impression.

The report is erroneous in this:

1. I am not the attorney for the plaintiff, and was not present on the hearing of the motion.

2. The motion was to restrain the defendant from proceeding before the Surrogate of Westchester to prove the pretended will of the plaintiff's mother, obtained, as she charges, by improper influences, until tested by this suit—that motion was granted.

3. The motion for a receiver was denied, as the defendant, Clara M. Penguet, alleged that a few days prior to her mother's death she had made a deed of all her property to her, through trustees—Crooks & Webster—to the utter exclusion of her sisters; leave was given Mrs. Hatch to renew her motion, as the discovery of the deed only took place on this motion.

Your obedient servant,
ROSWELL D. HATCH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 6, 1867.

$46,000	U. S 6s.'81, R.	108
12,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s R. '62	106⅜
12,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	109⅝
55,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	106⅝
165,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.'65 New Issue	108⅜
16,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99¾
3,000	U. S. 5s. '71 C.	114
1,000	do.	115
30,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105⅜
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67¾
2,000	do	68
4,000	N. Car. 6s....New	50
10,000	R. I. State 6s.	101
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103
2,000	Hudson R. 3d.	100
2,500	Al. & T. H. Inc.	76
35,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	90
1,000	Tol. & W. 1M.Ex.	89¾
2,000	Harlem 1st M.	100½
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1stM	87½
5,000	Morris & Es. 1stM.	94½
1,000	do.	94⅜
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	76½
2,000	do.	76
50	Bank S. of N. Y.	110
130	East River Bank.	100
70	Ninth Nat. Bank.	115
19	Bank of Commerce.	118
101	do.	117½
150	Tradesmen's Bk.	143
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	107
20	Cen. Nat. Bank.	111
10	Adams Ex.	64
55	do.	63¾
300	do. ....2d call	63½
20	Mer. U. Ex.	15
20	U. S. Express	69
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	154
350	West. U. Tel.	43½

100	Mariposa Pr.	18¾
100	Boston W. P.	23¾
300	do.	23
100	Pacific Mail	134½
100	do.	134⅜
20	do......2d call	134
100	do.	134⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	98⅞
200	do.	98¾
100	do.....b30	99
500	Erie R.	59⅜
100	do......s30	59¾
100	do......s10	59⅜
100	do......2d call	59⅛
100	do.	59⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	104⅜
500	do.	105
50	do......2d call	105
100	Reading R.	104⅝
6	Mich. Cen. R.	111
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	67¾
100	do.	68
200	Chi. & N. W.	34⅜
100	do.....b10	34½
100	do.....b30	34⅝
200	do.	34¼
100	do.....b15	34⅝
50	do......2d call	34
300	do.	35⅛
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	58⅜
100	do.....s10	58⅜
2200	do......2d call	58
500	do.....s30	58
400	Cleve. & Tol.	115
200	Chic. & R. I.	88
44	Ind. & Cin.	79
50	do.	79⅛
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	97⅛
100	do.....s30	97⅛
100	do.	97⅝
200	Chic. & Alt. R.	109

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s. '74, C.	106
50,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	109⅜
50,000	do.	109⅞
31,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '65	106½
27,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65, New Issue	104⅛
12,000	U. S.6s. 5-20s, R. '65, New Issue	105⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	99⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	67¾
264	West. U. Tel.	44
500	do.	44⅛
400	do.	44¼
200	do.	44⅜
100	do.	44⅝
100	do.	44½
400	do.....s15	44⅜
175	Adams' Ex. Co.	63⅜
200	Mar. Pref.	18⅝
100	At. M. S. Co.	104⅛
200	Bos. Water P.	23
600	Mariposa Min.	7
200	Quick. Min.	24½
500	T., W. & W. Pf.	66

100	Pac. M. S. Co.	134¾
800	do.	135
100	do.	135⅛
80	do.	135⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	99
[illegible]	do	98¾
300	do.	99⅛
100	Erie Railroad..s30	59⅛
100	Hudson R.	107
1500	do.	108
200	do.	108⅛
400	do.	108⅜
500	Reading R.	104⅝
200	M. S. & N. I.	68
500	do	68⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	119
100	Clev. & Pitts.	75¼
400	do	75⅛
100	Chic. & N. W.	34⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	58
500	do.	58⅛
100	do.	58⅜
400	P., F. W. & C.	97⅜
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	110
10	Mil. & St. P. R.	38
100	Mil. & St. P. R.Pf.	55

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	43⅛
100	Pac. M. SS. Co...b10	134½
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅛
100	N. Y. Central....b3	99
200	do.	99
1300	Erie R.	59¾
600	do.....b3	59¾
200	do.....b10	59⅝
100	do.....s15	59⅝
200	do.....b5	59¾
100	Hud. R. R.....b10	104⅞
200	Reading R.....s10	104½

1800	M. S. & N. I. R.	68
600	do.....b3	68
200	do.....b10	68⅛
600	do.....s3	68
200	Clev. & Pitts.	75¾
200	Chic., R. I. & P.	88⅛
600	Chic & N. W.	34⅛
200	do.....b10	34⅛
200	do.....s15	34¾
1500	do.	34⅜
300	do.....b30	34½
100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	43⅛
100	Adams Express	63¾
500	Atlantic Mail	104⅛
100	West. U. Tel....b3	44
200	do.	43⅞
500	do.	44
100	do.....b15	44⅛
100	do.....s10	44
100	N. Y. Cen.....b10	99
200	do.....b3	99
100	do.....s15	98⅞
[illegible]	do.....c	98⅞
100	Erie R.....c	59⅛
400	Hud. Riv. R.	106⅛
100	do	106⅜
100	do.....b10	106½
100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛

200	Reading R.	104⅝
200	do.....b30	104⅜
200	do.....c	104⅜
100	Ill. Cen.	118⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.	75⅞
100	do.....c	75
100	do.....b30	75¼
200	M. So. & N. I.....b3	68
300	do.	68
100	do.....c	67⅞
200	do.....b10	68
100	Chi., R. I. & P..b10	88
300	Chi. & N. W.	33⅞
200	do.....c	33⅞
200	do.....b30	34
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	58

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Mar. Min. Pr.	18¾
100	do.....b30	19
100	Pacific Mail	136
100	West. U. Tel....b10	44⅛
200	do.	42½
200	do.	44⅜
200	do.....b3	44½
100	N. Y. Cen.	99⅜
100	do.....b10	99⅛
200	do.....b3	99⅛
100	Erie Railroad	59⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108⅛
200	Reading R.	105
100	do.....b10	105
200	do.....s10	104⅞
200	do.....b15	105
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	66⅛
1500	do.	66⅜
500	M. S. & N. I.	68⅛
100	do.....b15	68⅜
900	do.....b3	68⅜
200	do.....s10	68⅛
200	do.....b10	68⅜

100	Ill. Central R.	119
400	Clev. & Pitts.	75¾
1400	do.	76
200	do.	75⅞
200	do.....b10	76
400	do.....b30	76⅛
800	Chic. R. I. & P.	88⅛
200	do.....s10	88⅜
100	do.....s5	88⅛
100	do.....b15	88⅝
300	do.....b3	88⅝
1300	Chic. & N. W.	34⅛
200	do.....s15	34⅜
400	do.....b3	34⅛
300	do.....b30	34⅝
200	do.....s10	34½
900	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	58⅜
300	do.....b3	58⅛
200	do.....b30	58⅝
200	do.....b10	58⅛
100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅜
200	do.....s10	97⅝
100	do.	98

THURSDAY, June 6—P. M.

The following is a comparative view of the Public Debt schedule of June 1, published in our last paper by telegraph from Washington, with the previous monthly statement:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1, 1867.

	May 1, 1867.	June 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5	516,365,650	577,860,100
Sixes of 1881	283,746,200	283,746,350
Old Sixes, 1867-8	15,379,642	15,325,642
Five ℔ cents, 10-40s	171,409,350	171,409,350
Fives of 1871-74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000	12,500,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,541,203,342	$1,602,643,942
Seven-thirties, 1867-8	$549,419,200	$511,939,525
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	134,774,510	130,030,240
Sixes to Pacific Road	12,922,000	13,722,000
Total Currency-interest	$697,115,7[illegible]	$655,691,765
Greenbacks	$374,247,[illegible]	$373,209,737
Fractional Currency	28,975,379	28,458,075
Gold Notes	15,400,440	17,323,980
Deposits free of interest	11,932,540	9,713,020
Total free of interest	$431,556,046	$428,704,812
Total Debt in gross	$2,668,875,098	$2,687,040,519
Less cash in Treasury	148,089,002	171,424,582
Total	$2,520,786,096	$2,515,615,937
	May 1, 1867.	June 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$114,250,444	$98,758,417
Gold Notes out	15,400,440	17,323,980
Belonging to Government	$98,850,004	$81,434,437

The net decrease on the Public Debt since May 1, it will be noticed, is over *five millions of dollars*. This is unexpected. It will strike the country as exceedingly favorable for the continued gradual redemption of the Debt. There is only one qualification to this gratifying result. The finances of the month have the appearance of gross improvidence, eventuating in a Currency balance at the close of the month almost double that of the 30th of April—the result, we take it, of large sales of United States 5-20s in the excess of the ability of the Treasury to reinvest the proceeds in 7.30s or Compounds. This difference is over *twenty millions*, and the effect has fallen chiefly, week by week, on the New-York Money market, and in a two-fold measure—first, by locking up this excess in Currency in the Treasury, and secondly by making the Brokers in the Public Funds, both great and small, the principal borrowers of Money at Bank and on the Street, at extreme rates of interest, in their extreme competition as buyers at the Treasury, and their anxiety to turn a trifling rate of commission on large sums. That this state of things should not have been realized at Washington until the close of the month, or rather until the very day (June 3 or 4,) of making up the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt, is not only surprising, but the subject of mortification, we have no doubt, to the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as a useful lesson for his future government in funding his temporary obligations. We feel quite sure the blunder will not be repeated, and to guard more strictly against its recurrence, it is to be hoped that less latitude will be allowed in future as between the daily sales or engagements and exchanges of the 5-20s, and the purchase and exchange of 7.30s and Compounds. The eager and persistent applications of the Brokers in Government Securities in May, to engage the 5-20s in advance of their own sales, have undoubtedly wrought the present discrepancy. It was not the result of favoriteism as between the large and smaller Brokers in Government Securities, we dare say. It is more likely that the excessive sales of 5-20s were run up by the anxiety of the officials of the Treasury to accommodate all parties, and to avoid even the semblance of partiality.

Before the operation referred to above was peremptorily suspended day before yesterday, further engagements of 5-20s to the Brokers had been made as for June delivery. These Bonds are now being taken up, and the Treasury Office here makes a further gain to-day in its Currency balances of nearly three millions of dollars. At the same time the Assistant Treasurer offers to anticipate the payment of the Compound Interest Notes due on 10th inst., allowing the full three years' interest as compounded on the back of the Notes. He would also, no doubt, purchase quite freely, if they were offered at the going rates, any of the 7.30 ℔ cents. due in 1867-8; but it is noticed that the public are reluctant sellers, while the 5-20s, into which they are convertible, are on the advance. The Consolidated 5-20s sold to-day at 108⅜@½ ℔ cent., and nearly all the other Gold-bearing Public Funds were firm.

The market for Money continues active at 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Brokers; the borrowing continues mainly on Government collateral; the Railway speculation making but comparatively moderate demands, and the Gold people being able to carry over their balances at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. interest. The Gold Room was steady at 136⅝@¾ ℔ cent., a fraction below the closing sales of yesterday; the Room being rather freer of excitement than usual. The Foreign Exchanges remain at rates close upon the Specie-shipping point, but so far below it as to confine the export movement of Gold and Silver to the recent receipts of bars from California. Bills on London are 109¾@110⅛ ℔ cent.

The Stock Exchange, after opening somewhat tame on the Railways and the Miscellaneous Shares, and fluctuating ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., as on Wednesday, through the forenoon, ultimately became firm, and most of the New-York and Western Stocks were in demand at the Second Boards and in the Long Room later in the day. Hudson River shares rapidly advanced to 108½ ℔ cent., or 4 ℔ cent. higher than the extensive rise of yesterday. The May earnings of the Road were $70,000 over last year, but other considerations, connected with the practical good management of Mr. VANDERBILT and his son, have probably influenced the demand for several days past. To one of these considerations we may soon have occasion again to refer to, in connection with the New-York Central. The price of Central, as of Erie, Reading and several of the Western Roads, was on the advance this afternoon, and of Miscellaneous Stocks there was a large demand for Western Union Telegraph, on the July dividend and the reported favorable exhibit of the finances and prospects of the Company. The demand also continued for Pacific Mail, and a further advance was made in price.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅜	Northwest	34	34⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅜	109⅞	N. West Pref.	58⅛	58⅜
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	106⅛	106⅜	Rock Island	88	88⅜
N. Y. Central	98⅞	99⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅜	98
Erie	59⅛	60	Pacific Mail	134	136⅛
Hudson	104⅜	108⅛	Quicksilver	24⅛	24⅜
Reading	104⅜	105	W. U. Telegraph	43⅜	44⅜
Mich. Southern	67⅞	68⅛	Mariposa Pref.	18	18⅜
Illinois Central	118⅞	118⅞	Ohio Certificates	24⅜	25⅛
Pittsburgh	75⅛	76	American Gold	136⅞	136⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	67	68	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	131	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜
6 ℔ cent., 1868	130	Oregon W. L., ½ yr, 1881	106
6 ℔ cent., cou., 1868	115⅜	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871	108
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	107⅞	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	105
6 ℔ cent. sm'l cou. 1881	111⅞	End. cou., 1874	104
500 and 1000, '81	112	10-40 reg	99⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅜	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	104⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds.

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104⅜	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., l. l'n	87
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108⅜	Tennessee 6s, new bds	67½
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99½	Tennessee 5 ℔ c., n.bds	60
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Virginia 6s, ex c	47
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Virginia new bonds	41
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	North Carolina 6s	62
N.Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	90	North Carolina, ex c	49
N.Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	North Carolina, n. bds	50
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	103	Missouri 6s	97⅜
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	104	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. ls	82
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	100⅛	Missouri, Pac. R. R. ls	97⅜
Kentucky 6s, large b's	100⅜	California 7s	122
Indiana 5s	92⅛	Connecticut 6s	100⅛
Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	100	Rhode Island 6s	100⅜
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	62		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	122	Irving	106
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	131
Merchants'	118	East River	100
Mechanics'	118	Nassau	105
America	141	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	107	Continental	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Commonwealth	110
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	111
Commerce	117½	Park	145
Mercantile	110	Manuf's & Merchants	100
American Exchange	115	Central National	110
Bank of the Repub.	115	Fourth National	107
Bank of North Am'a	107½	Ninth National	114½
Hanover	118	Tenth National	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	76¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 2d M	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101¼	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	96⅜	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	69
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	Gal. & Chic., Ext	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	85⅜	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f.'85	105⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M	96
Har. 3d mort., '68	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M	84
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	105	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M	110	Chic. & Alton. S. F	97
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	90	Chi. & A., 1st mort	100½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	50
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F'd 7 ℔ c.	96¾	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Pac.R.7's guar'd by Mo.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	110	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	79¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	82	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	103
Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	76	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort	42
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94¾
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $3,396,849 53, of which $360,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $365,000; Payments, $460,715 17; Balance, $131,004,880 73.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Commissioner ROLLINS disposes of several miscellaneous questions relative to the use of stamps under the Excise Law, thus:

"The stamp tax upon a fire insurance policy is based upon the premium.

Deposit notes taken by a mutual fire insurance Company, not as payment of premium nor as evidence of indebtedness therefor, but to be used simply as a basis upon which to make ratable assessments to meet the losses incurred by the Company, should not be reckoned as premium in determining the amount of stamp taxes upon the policies.

When a policy of insurance properly stamped has been issued and lost, no stamp is necessary upon another issued by the same Company to the same party, covering the same property, time, &c., and designed simply to supply the loss. The second policy should recite the loss of the first.

An instrument which operates as the renewal of a policy of insurance, is subject to the same stamp tax as the policy.

When a policy of insurance is issued for a certain time, whether it be for one year only or for a term of years, a receipt for premium or any other instrument which has the legal effect to continue the contract and extend its operation beyond that time requires the same amount of revenue stamps as the policy itself; but such a receipt as is usually given for the payment of the monthly, quarterly or annual premium is not a renewal within the meaning of the statute. The payment simply prevents the policy from expiring, by reason of nonperformance of its conditions; a receipt given for such a payment requires a two-cent stamp, if the amount received exceeds $20, and a two-cent stamp only. When, however, the time of payment has passed, and a tender of the premium is not sufficient to bind the Company, but a new policy or a new contract in some form, with the mutuality essential to every contract, becomes necessary between the insurer and the insured, the same amount of stamps should be used as that required upon the original policy.

A permit issued by a Life Insurance Company changing the terms of a policy as to travel, residence, occupation, &c., should be stamped as a contract or agreement.

A bill single or a bill obligatory, *i. e.*, an instrument in the form of a promissory note, under seal, is subject to a stamp duty as written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, at the rate of five cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof.

A waiver of protest, or of demand and notice, written upon negotiable paper and signed by the indorser, is an agreement, and requires a five-cent stamp.

A stamp duty of twenty-five cents is imposed upon the "protest of every note, bill of exchange, check or draft," and upon every marine protest. If several notes, bills of exchange, drafts, &c., are protested at the same time and all attached to one and the same certificate, stamps should be affixed to the amount of twenty-five cents for each note, bill, draft, &c., thus protested.

When a subscription is for a purpose in which there is a community of interest among the subscribers, the list should be stamped as a contract or agreement, at the rate of five cents for each sheet or piece of paper upon which it is written.

When there is no community of interest, and the subscription is conditional, each signer executes a separate contract, requiring its appropriate amount of stamps; this amount depends upon the number of sheets or pieces of paper upon which the contract is written.

When each of the subscribers contracts to pay a certain and definite sum of money on demand, or at a time designated, the separate contract of each should be stamped at the same rate as a promissory note.

When, as is generally the case, the caption to a deposition contains other certificates in addition to the jurat to the affidavit of the deponent, such as a certificate that the parties were or were not notified, that they did or did not appear, that they did or did not object, &c., it is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

When an attested copy of a writ or other process is used by a Sheriff or other person in making personal service, or in attaching property, a five-cent stamp should be affixed to the certificate of attestation.

A marriage certificate issued by the officiating clergyman or magistrate, to be returned to any officer of a State, county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, to constitute part of a public record, requires no stamp; but if it is to be retained by the parties, a five-cent stamp should be affixed.

The stamp tax upon a bill of sale, by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, is conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, is at the same rate as that imposed upon conveyances of reality sold; a bill of sale of any other personal property should be stamped as a contract or agreement.

An assignment of real or personal property, or of both, for the benefit of creditors, should be stamped as an agreement or contract.

Written or printed assignments of agreements bonds, notes not negotiable, and of all other instruments the assignments of which are not particularly specified in the foregoing schedule, should be stamped as agreements.

No stamp is necessary upon the registry of a judgment, even though the registry is such in its legal effect as to create a lien which operates as a mortgage upon the property of the judgment debtor.

When a "power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries," is signed by several stockholders, owning separate and distinct shares, it is, in its legal effect, the separate instrument of each, and requires stamps to the amount of ten cents for each and every signature: one or more stamps may be used representing the whole amount required.

A notice from landlord to tenant to quit possession of premises requires no stamp.

A stamp tax is imposed upon every "manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer for a foreign port." The amount of this tax in each case depends upon the registered tonnage of the vessel.

If a vessel clears in ballast and has no cargo whatever, no stamp is necessary; but if she has any—however small the amount—a stamp should be used.

A bond to convey real estate requires stamps to the amount of twenty-five cents.

The stamp duty upon the probate of a will, or upon letters of administration, is based upon the sworn or declared value of all the estate and effects, real, personal and mixed, undiminished by the debts of the estate, for or in respect of which such debts or letters are applied for.

When the property belonging to the estate of a person deceased lies under different jurisdiction and it becomes necessary to take out letters in two or more places, the letters should be stamped according to the value of all the property, real, personal and mixed, for or in respect of which the particular letters in each case are issued.

Letters *de bonis non* should be stamped according to the amount of property remaining to be administered upon thereunder, regardless of the stamps upon the original *letters*.

A mere copy of an instrument is not subject to stamp duty unless it is a certified one, in which case a five-cent stamp should be affixed to the certificate of the person attesting it; but when an instrument is executed and issued in duplicate, triplicate, &c., as in the case of a lease of two or more parts, each part has the same legal effect as the other, and each should be stamped as an original.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 6, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 1,908 bbls. Flour, 152 bags Corn Meal, 30,600 bushels Corn, 7,200 bushels Peas, 1,875 bushels Oats, 77 bbls. Pork, 156 pkgs. Lard, 60 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,448 bbls. Petroleum, and 840 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request, at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at unchanged prices: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¾c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c. @16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and, under the unexpectedly discouraging news from Liverpool, has been much depressed in price. The demand has been quite moderate. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28½c. ℔ lb., on receipts of 1,488 bales, against sales and resales of 1,230 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,776
Receipts last week	8,349
Receipts preceding week	8,058
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	339,579
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	576,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	265,736
Exports since Sept. 1	389,329
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	105,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,743,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,345,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	290,000

EGGS—Have been less abundant and have been in very moderate demand at our revised quotations, which show an advance within the week: Jersey, extra brands, 23c.@23½c.; State and Pennsylvania, 22c. @23c.; Ordinary Western, 20½c.@21c.; Western, by Express, 21c.@22c.; Canada, 21c.@22½c. ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour continue to offer their supplies freely, and to-day have again conceded 25c.@35c. ℔ bbl., thus inducing buyers to purchase with more avidity. Sales since our last have been 11,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 75; common to good Extra State at $9 85 @$10 75; good to choice do. do. at $10 75@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 15@$12 05 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	8 65	@ 9 75
Extra State	9 85	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 15	@12 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 05	@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 75	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@16 25

Southern Flour is depressed and lower; sales have been reported of only 300 bbls., at $10 50@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 35@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at $12 25@$15 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at from $7@$9 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request at $5 70@$5 80 for Jersey; $5 75 for City, and $6 10 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls.. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,550 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$14 25 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The Fruit market is quiet. Cherries will not bring quotations unless sound. We quote; Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, prime Winter, $5 50@$6, ℔ bbl.; Strawberries, 20c.@25c. ℔ quart box; Cherries, 10c.@20c. ℔ lb. Dried Apples are dull and without inquiry. Peaches are in limited demand, and prices are irregular. We quote: Apples, State, 9c.@10c.; Apples, Western, 7c.@9c.; Apples, Southern, 5c.@6.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 40c.@42c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 11c.@ 12c.; Cherries, new pitted, 46c.@48c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 33c.@34 ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day and quoted off again, nominally 5c.@10c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been confined to 18,600 bushels, in lots, including No. 1 Club at $2 60, No. 2 Spring, part at $2 15@$2 20; No. 3 do. at $2, and White California at $2 70@$2 90 ℔ bushel. Corn has been very heavy again to-day, and prices of sound have further receded 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been fair, partly for export, at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 90c.@$1 12 for inferior to very handsome new Mixed Western, the latter for small lots, the bulk of the sales of sound having been at $1 05@$1 08; $1 15 for Yellow Western; 80c.@90c. for damaged mixed Western; $1 15 for White Western; $1 15@ $1 19 for old Mixed Western, and $1 18 for prime White Southern ℔ bushel. Oats have been quiet and quoted off 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, in view of the more liberal offerings, and the eagerness of some holders to realize. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 80c.@82c.; choice Ohio, new, 85c.@85½c.; State at 86c.@87c., ℔ bushel; sales 39,000 bushels. Barley continues in limited demand at drooping rates; sales, 6,500 bushels Canada West, free, $1 22 ℔ bushel; Barley Malt is quiet to-day. Rye is inactive and lower, including Western at $1 60@$1 68, and State at $1 73@$1 75 ℔ bushel; sales, 3,400 bushels. The only demand for Beans is for local trade, which requires prime hand-picked, and as such are scarce, prices are very firm. Pea stock is without demand and difficult to sell. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Mediums, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Kidneys, hand-picked, $3 85@$4 23; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2@$3; Peas, Canada, $1 35@ $1 40 ℔ bushel.

In order to indicate the recent rapid depreciation of most wholesale values in the Breadstuffs line we annex a comparative table of

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	May 1.		June 6.	
Superfine Flour, ℔ bbl.	$10 60	@11 70	$8 65	@ 9 75
Extra State	11 75	@14 00	9 85	@11 75
Extra Ind. and Michigan	11 80	@16 00	9 85	@13 50
Extra Ohio	12 70	@16 00	11 15	@14 00
Extra Genesee	14 00	@16 00	11 75	@14 00
Extra Missouri	15 75	@19 50	13 00	@16 25
Sup. to Extra Southern	12 45	@18 00	10 50	@15 50
Rye Flour	8 00	@ 8 90	7 00	@ 9 00
Corn Meal	6 10	@ 6 75	5 70	@ 6 15
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	3 15	@ 3 40	2 65	@ 2 95
Red & Amb. Wheat, ℔ bu.	2 50	@ 3 35	1 85	@ 2 70
Mixed Western Corn	1 37	@ 1 40	80	@ 1 19
Yellow Corn	1 35	@ 1 40	1 12	@ 1 18
White Corn	1 35	@ 1 42	1 10	@ 1 18
Rye	1 55	@ 1 65	1 60	@ 1 75
Barley	1 00	@ 1 30	1 00	@ 1 25
Oats	76	@ 84	80	@ 87

The St. Louis *Democrat*, June 4, says: "From GEORGE H. MORGAN, Esq., the Secretary of the Union Merchants' Exchange, we have an interesting schedule, published herewith, of the Flour receipts and shipments of St. Louis for the last five months. The item of immediate interest is that of the flour and wheat now in store here, within a few weeks of the new crop. This is stated at over 46,000 barrels of flour and 70,000 bushels of wheat. These amounts were bought and are held at high rates, and only some unexpected disaster to the now promising crop can save the holders from considerable loss. Throughout the entire country the wheat fields present a magnificent prospect of cheap abundance, and probably two or three weeks will dissipate the last doubt in the case. Doubtless before that time the holders of flour will eagerly sell at much reduced rates. We understand that the millers have already ceased buying wheat, preferring to wait the incoming harvest. The following is the Secretary's report:

Stock of Flour in store June 1, 1867:

587 bbls. Fine, 3,680 bbls. Superfine, 6,776 bbls. X, 16,779 bbls. XX, 18,622 bbls. Choice XXX Flour; total, 46,444.

Total receipts of Flour from Jan. 1, 316,390 bbls.; manufactured by city mills, estimated at 157,500 bbls.; stock on hand, Jan. 1, 53,687 bbls. Total, 527,577 bbls.

Total exports same time, 479,242 bbls.; stock on hand June 1.

Total receipts for May, 56,[illegible]25 bbls.; total exports for May, 94,007 bbls.

Stock of Wheat in store, about 7,000 bushels, mostly Spring.

Shipments of Flour eastward by railroad for five months:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
January	10,712	3,612	508
February	3,006	14,901	2,530
March	3,426	18,372	6,915
April	7,493	14,273	3,893
May	37,794	48,487	12,841
Total bbls	62,431	99,645	26,687

Shipments by New-Orleans boats for five months:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
January	8,566	18,341	....
February	62,081	41,251	104,927
March	89,627	93,039	92,167
April	72,854	56,053	63,048
May	26,888	46,013	86,484
Total bbls	260,016	254,697	346,626

HAY—North River bale has been in less request, at $1 45@$1 55 for shipping, and $1 70@$1 90 local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet but steady.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $3 87½@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand and heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@ 90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 96c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c. @70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet and sparingly sought after at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are dull and nominal. New are arriving more freely, and being larger and of better quality have sold at an advance. We quote: New Bermuda Potatoes, $7 50@$8; Savannah, $4 50@$5; Old Peach Blows, $2 50@$3 25; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 63; Buckeyes, $1 37@$2; Chilian Reds, New, $2@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, $4 50@ $5 75; Onions, Bermudas, $6@$7; Turnips, Russia, 75c.@87c. ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, New, ℔ 100, $6@$12; Jersey Green Peas, ℔ bbl., $7 50@$8 50; Tomatoes, ℔ box, 90c.@$1.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is more plenty, and the market is dull and lower. Pigeons are not in as large a supply as last week, and prices show an improvement. We quote: Live Poultry—Turkeys, 19c.@20c.; Fowls, 15c.@18c. ℔ lb.; Spring Chickens, 55c.@$1 25; Geese, $1 50@$3; Ducks, $1@1 50 ℔ pair; Wild Pigeons, flight, 75c.@$1; Pigeons, stall fed, $1@$1 25 ℔ dozen.

PRINTING GOODS—In regard to the spinning and weaving trade the Providence *Journal* says: "Cotton and woolen goods are still accumulating in all the markets in the face of dull trade in all directions. It seems to be settled that the supply of goods at this time is greater than the demand. We are glad to see that both cotton and woolen manufacturers understand the difficulties of their situation, and are preparing to remedy their troubles by stopping their mills. More than 100,000 cotton spindles, controlled in this vicinity, have been stopped within the last ten days, and the probability is that the number will be considerably increased this week."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased at much lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., in lots, at $22 50 @$22 87½ for new Western Mess, closing at $22 75 regular way, $22 for one-year-old Mess, $19@$19 25 for Prime, $21 87½@$22 12½ for Prime Mess ℔ bbl. Cut meats are inactive; only very desirable stock is marketable at all. We quote at 8⅝c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@14c. for Hams, ℔ lb., sales 220 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, 11½c. for long Rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb; sales, 150 boxes. Lard is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 690 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13½c., the latter rate for small lots. Beef is in more demand at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 515 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at $39@$41 ℔ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Butter is inactive and heavy at 18c.@20c. for State, 10c.@20c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 8c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus:

"The dullness, stagnation and absence of demand in the market for Butter, fully noted in our last report, has continued in more marked degrees during the entire week just closed. The demand is confined to the local trade, who, having their own way, make prices to suit themselves, and the result is complete demoralization, there being no fairly quotable valuation to stock. In order to illustrate the extraordinary condition of our Butter market, and the main causes of the prevailing absence of trade, we quote the following from the circular of Messrs. GEORGE F. BRAGG & Co., of San Francisco, of date May 10, ultimo: 'The arrivals of Butter and Cheese from the interior are considerable; prices for Butter rule low, both for roll and packed. The up-country demand for Firkin Butter is unusually light, and can only be accounted for on general principles—to wit, that pasturage is good, cattle in fine condition, and every family that can, keep a cow, thus furnishing their own milk and butter, making them quite independent. The market seems to be quite demoralized both for California, Eastern and Western Reserve, the range of prices for all kinds being from 14c.@30c. for extremes.' The foregoing account from California will apply exactly to many other markets that we have formerly supplied with Butter, and the dairymen of the Northern and Western States must wake up to the fact that the high prices that have been fostered for years for their product has made the production a necessity and a profit in other regions, and that this present season we have a large crop in prospective, without any adequate outlet, unless other markets are fairly opened with fine goods at low rates. The issue cannot be avoided, and if fairly met will at least give them great advantages in future seasons. Many receivers are already counseling the dairymen in this State and the West to again adopt the old worn out and ruinous policy of holding back stock, and we warn them to reject such counsel and advise them to take the market and effect sales at best rates, or the amount of stock will overwhelm them. Receivers of fresh pail Butters are endeavoring to sustain the nominal rate of 30c. for selection, but there is really no such rate; prices range from 18c. ℔ lb. to 28c.@29c., for selections for China trade. Fine State yellow firkins are without demand and held at 26c.@28c. Fine Yellow Western firkins are in limited request at 18c.@ 20c. for selections. The total receipts of the week are 12,182 packages. The market closes flat and inanimate.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℔ lb.	18	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℔ lb.	18	@20
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18	@2[illegible]
Western, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	14	@17
Grease Butter, ℔ lb.	10	@12½

Our latest advices from the several great English Cheese marts fully confirm the fact that an unusual large and superior make of English Cheese will this season compete with American Cheese, and lower prices result. We quote from a most authentic source as follows: "At Highbridge market, some ten dairies of new Loaf Cheese came to hand, and farmers had difficulty in finding buyers at 46s.@56s., although the quality was decidedly better than last season, when the first new crop found a ready sale at 72s.@80s. The make of new was never so forward, and, with the fine warm weather we are now enjoying, will come to market very early. All our farmers are aware that a much lower range of prices must prevail this season." The total receipts of the week ending this day are 19,516 boxes. Buyers for export in view of lower prices abroad, have insisted and obtained lower rates, and we note an average decline of ¾c. ℔ lb., with a still downward tendency. The demand for Southern and coastwise trade, and also the home trade, is unusually light for the period. The quality of the present crop bids fair to be unusually fine, and the season for grass much better than the last, which facts, added to the heavy increase in the number of factories, and consequent production of Cheese, will suggest to the factory interest the propriety and necessity of free sales, and an unobstructed volume of trade. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	15½	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	12	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	8	@10

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, at unchanged prices. Sales since our last, 1,030 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10c.@12¼c., and 150 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13¾c. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 12⅝c.@15½c., ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 11⅞c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 97,000 lbs. at 10⅞c.@11¼c.; also 63,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 150 bbls. Western in bond at 35c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—there were taken 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. ℔ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Corn at 1½d. ℔ bushel; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 7-32d. ℔ lb., and 25 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ℔ ton. For London—30 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For Glasgow—by steamer, 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4d. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—100 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.

Sales of Real Estate, June 6.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—1 lot n. side, 332.8 w. Third-avenue, 25.8x100 .... $2,200
EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—1 lot adjoining, 25.6x100 2,200
EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—1 lot adjoining, 25.6x100 2,200
SECOND-AVENUE.—1 lot e. side, 51.2, s. Eighty-second-st., 25.6x100 3,200
SECOND-AVENUE.—1 lot adjoining, 25.6x100 3,200

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.

For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.

For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.

G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the prosposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES R. LEAMING,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL,
HENRY V. MEAD,
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS STACOM,
THOMAS KINE,
H. H. LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

J. H. TIETJEN,
FRED SHUITZ,
J. G. DIMOND,
JNO. HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINOR,
Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WESLEY S. YARD,
A. H. PRIDE,
EDWARD M. BANKS,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHAGAN,
Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN JASPER,
JOHN M. HILCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

D. H. KNAPP,
JOHN STRATTON,
JOHN SCALLON,
L. N. FULLER,
CHAS. PLACE,
Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

PETER RELYEA,
FRED. GERMANN,
WM. H. TRACY,
J. H. IRWIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and until the 1st day of August, 1867, for supplying Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Corrected schedules of articles to be furnished may be obtained from any Assessor or Collector, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock, A.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1867, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes and castings, viz.:

4,081 feet cast iron water-pipes, 20 inches internal diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 12 inches internal diameter.
20,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 4 inches internal diameter.
26 tons of branch castings.
19 tons of special castings.
11 tons of stopcock boxes and covers.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water-pipes and Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be for the pipe and branch castings, fifteen thousand dollars; for the special castings, two thousand dollars; for the stopcock boxes and covers, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1867, for the supply of

50 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
50 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-Cocks," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be one thousand dollars. Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed necessary for the public interest.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 29, 1867.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, under the direction of Mr. L. F. Harrison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN, VETRAN OF MOLNITZ and ROBBERS OF THE HEATH.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VENTRILOQUISM, SOMEBODY'S COAT, IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE WORRELL SISTERS. ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dates are to last evening. The most important rumor is that of a revolutionary rising in the Turkish Provinces of Bulgaria and Servia. The dispatches fully confirm the report of the defeat of the Turks under Omar Pasha in Crete.

An alleged attempt on the life of Louis Napoleon yesterday was the chief topic of conversation in Paris last night. It seems that while Napoleon was returning in company with the Emperor of Russia, from a grand review at the Champ de Mars, some one fired at the royal carriage. Neither of the gentlemen were shot, and the audacious offender escaped.

The latest lot of Fenians arrested for attempting to land near Dungarvan state that they came from Boston. The sentences of all the Fenian convicts have been commuted.

GENERAL.

The Presidential party yesterday visited Chapel Hill to attend the commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina, which will take place there to-day. Dr. Swain, President of the University, welcomed the distinguished guests in an appropriate speech. President Johnson replied at considerable length, expressing his gratitude for the welcome which had been extended to him in his native State. He declared that he had always made the Constitution his guide, and trusted that one of the leading studies of the University would be the principles of the Constitution and free government. Secretary Seward and Postmaster-Gen. Randall also made brief speeches, as did Gen. Sickles. The latter said that in carrying out the reconstruction enactments of Congress, he had thus far had the aid and coöperation of a vast majority of the citizens of both the Carolinas. A large concourse of people were in attendance, and the several speeches were liberally applauded.

Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, was yesterday inaugurated at Concord, and delivered his inaugural message to the Legislature. Speaking of national affairs, he said reconstruction had been stimulated by Congress, but retarded by Executive folly. He concluded by saying that "the rightful authority has at last presented its *ultimatum*. The Executive cannot, the judiciary will not, the South dare not evade its requirements. The result is full of promise for the early pacification of the country." Gov. Smyth's valedictory makes a satisfactory exhibit of the condition of the State Treasury. The receipts for the year ending June 1, 1867, were $3,093,823 84. The disbursements for the year amounted to $3,038,399 36. Cash in the Treasury June 1, 1867, $55,424 48. The total debt of the State on the 1st inst. was $3,747,776 95. The reduction in the debt the past year amounted to $254,313 18. The total expenditure of New-Hampshire for war purposes amounts to $6,852,678. There has been reimbursed to the State by the General Government for war expenses, $897,122.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when the President and Secretary announced the appointments of officers made by them. The President also announced some of the committees. A communication from the Young Men's Christian Association was read, inviting the delegates to make use of their library and reading-room. The privileges of the floor were extended to the Judges of the Court of Appeals. A resolution was adopted requesting the State Engineer and Surveyor to make an estimate of the cost of enlarging the locks on the Chemung Canal and on the Chemung Canal feeders to the size of the locks on the Erie Canal, and to submit such estimate to the Convention at as early a day as practicable, and also furnish a table for the cost of construction, repairs and maintenance of each canal. A number of resolutions were offered as to the best means of transacting the business of the Convention, but they were all laid on the table. The Convention adjourned until Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

Advices from the Plains represent that Gen. Sherman has determined to concentrate his forces on the stage, railroad and telegraph lines to Denver, Utah and Montana. The General will notify ranchmen who are exposed to Indian depredations, that he can only afford them protection on certain designated lines. He designs furnishing arms to all persons crossing the Plains by stage, and to send soldiers with them when convenient. He is in favor of the rapid construction of the Pacific Railroad, and thinks Government would save money by hastening its early completion. It is reported that on account of depredations committed near Cottonwood, the citizens have been notified to remain at home for the protection of their property. Six men have been recently killed near that town.

The preliminary examination of Gen. George W. Cole for the killing of Hon. L. Harris Hiscock on Monday night, was commenced in the jail at Albany yesterday morning. But little progress was made. His counsel stated that the prisoner was suffering from his confinement in the close quarters assigned him, in consequence of injuries which he had received during the war. The prisoner stated that on one occasion his horse fell on him, crushing his bowels in such a manner that they protruded. The Sheriff promised to make such provision as would render him comfortable while in prison.

A frightful boiler explosion occurred in Philadelphia last evening. The boiler in the sash and cabinet maker's establishment of Ward & Grey blew up about 6 o'clock, entirely demolishing the five-story building in which it was located. A large number of workmen were in the building at the time, most of whom were buried in the ruins. Thirteen were taken out up to midnight, six of whom were dead, and two died subsequently. It was then thought that twelve more bodies were in the ruins. The boiler had been complained of as dangerous, and workmen were engaged repairing it when the explosion took place.

It is reported in San Francisco that a new island has been discovered in the North Pacific Ocean, between 50° west longitude and 40° 30′ north latitude, 20 miles long. It is exactly in the track of vessels bound to San Francisco from China and Japan. Fogs and misty weather prevail in that section of the Pacific. It is supposed that many missing vessels have been wrecked there. A Government vessel has been dispatched to locate the exact position of the island, and a company has been organized to survey and take possession of it.

A meeting of citizens of Fulton and De Kalb Counties was held at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, for the purpose of forming a Conservative Union Party. The Sherman Reconstruction Bill was denounced as infamous, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the citizens of Georgia prefer military rule to reconstruction on the Sherman basis. The Press at Atlanta has no sympathy with the movement, but declares that the general feeling throughout the State is in favor of speedy reconstruction.

"Tom Lytle," a notorious desperado in Missouri, was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of being concerned in the Richmond (Mo.) Bank robbery, at which time three persons were killed in the bank. Lytle was confined in jail at Warrensburgh. On Wednesday a mob of 400 mounted men surrounded the jail and demanded the prisoner. The Sheriff, under protest, gave him up, when the mob took him outside the town and hung him.

After having visited Lawrence and Topeka in Kansas, the Congressional excursion party had arrived in Junction City. At Lawrence a public meeting was held in honor of the party, and speeches were made by several of the Senators and Representatives, after which a "hop" was given. The party will proceed to Fort Harker and then return.

The Schooner *Caroline Mills*, just arrived at San Francisco, reports finding on Sibella Island the wreck of the ship *Canton*, which sailed from Sitka in 1816, and was never heard of afterward. Articles were found among the wreck bearing the mark of the East India Company.

A report is current in St. Louis that T. C. Durant, late Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, has served an injunction against the further construction of the track of that road, and extensive complications are likely to grow out of the action of Mr. Durant.

In consequence of the refusal of Thomas J. Durant to accept the Governorship of Louisiana, tendered him by Gen. Sheridan, that officer yesterday issued another order appointing Benjamin F. Flanders as the successor of Gov. Wells.

LOCAL.

The Paterson Spring meeting terminated yesterday, after three days' racing. The day was fine, the track was in splendid order, the racing was unusually good, and the attendance was very large. The hurdle race was the most brilliant event of the kind ever witnessed in the East, and was won by *Blackbird*, after a splendid race with *Zigzag*, (second,) *Citadel*, (third,) *General Williams*, (fourth,) *Jack Armstrong* and *Berague*, (not placed;) time, 4:05¾. *Monday* won the sequel stakes, two miles, beating *Virgil* by a length and a half; time, 3:51. *Delaware* won the three-mile heat race, beating *Dazzle* in 6:23¼, 6:33. *Dot* won the consolation purse, mile and a quarter, beating *Reporter* (second) and *Mittie* in 2:22¼. The last day's racing was very fine, surpassing that of the two preceding days.

The Butler will case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, in the shape of an appeal from an order of Surrogate Tucker, made on the 23d of August, 1865, whereby Gen. B. F. Butler, as executor of the estate of A. J. Butler, deceased, was directed to file an inventory of the property of the latter, situated in the States of Massachusetts, Louisiana and California. The decision of the Court was reserved.

A number of professional gentlemen yesterday proceeded on an excursion on the Morris and Essex Railroad, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new refrigerating car, to be used for the transportation of beef. It is claimed that by the use of these vehicles a better quality of meat than that to be taken from steers who have been submitted to a protracted confinement in a close car will be sold in City markets at a less cost.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, showing that the judgments obtained against the City amount to $414,269 87. A resolution by Mr. Varnum was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board what action has been taken under the resolution directing the prosecution of the sureties of the late Public Administrator, Dr. Bradford.

The American Institute of Homeopathy reassembled in Convention yesterday morning, occupying the morning session in the reading of the report of the Committee on Materia Medica and the discussion of the propriety of admitting women to membership of the Society, and the afternoon session in the reading of the report of the Committee on Clinical Medicine.

A meeting of colored citizens was held in Zion's Church last evening to petition the Constitutional Convention to reject the property qualification for negro suffrage in forming the new Constitution. Resolutions to this end were adopted, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Hon. E. D. Culver, Major Haggerty and others.

The examination in the case of libel against the New-York News Company was commenced yesterday, before Justice Hogan. The complainant, Mrs. Catharine Louisa Adelaide Stuyvesant, was examined at length touching her past life, the purport of which did not strengthen her case. The case will be resumed this afternoon.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. Resolutions were carried appointing a Committee to coöperate with the City Chamberlain and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in bringing about a meeting of merchants with a view to dispose in some satisfactory manner of the pier and wharf difficulty.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The resolution appropriating $20,000 for the celebration of the 4th of July was laid over. A resolution rescinding chapter nine of the Revised Ordinances, relating to the funding and redemption of the City debt, was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York held its third day's session yesterday at Irving Hall. A ballot for Grand Master resulted in the choice of R. W. Stephen H. Johnson, of Sing-Sing, for that office. The meeting will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Six cases were disposed of yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, at the Court of General Sessions. Three prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, two were acquitted and one was remanded for sentence. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. President Schultz in the chair. The usual weekly letter from Superintendent Dalton was presented, and important measures with reference to Coroners' cases were adopted.

The Twenty-eighth annual commencement of the Rutgers Female College came off yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle. The exercises were very well received by a large audience.

Breadstuffs were again lower yesterday, with rather more inquiry for the leading articles at the reduced figures. Provisions were brisk, especially Pork, which declined materially early in the day, but closed rather more firmly. Cotton was depressed and lower, under the less favorable foreign news. Other branches of business presented no new feature.

Military Government in South Carolina.

Military government in South Carolina signifies much more than the enforcement of law and the practical application of the Reconstruction Acts. As interpreted by Gen. Sickles, it means all this, with additions sufficient to convey a full idea of despotic rule. "Paternal government" it might have been called in days when absolutism was more popular; for the acting head not only undertakes to protect life and property, and to provide the preliminaries of restoration, but of his own sovereign will and pleasure annuls and enacts regulations and penalties, absorbs the duties of municipal government, and even essays to control the morals and appetites of the fortunate people under his care. In this respect, among the military commanders, Gen. Sickles stands alone. Sheridan has been considered aggressive, but his aggressions are by comparison of the mildest sort. He has deposed a rebel Mayor, corrupt and inefficient Levee Commissioners, and an obstructive and faithless Governor; he has proclaimed that the laws shall be obeyed, order maintained and reconstruction carried out; and he has intimated that the city must have the benefit of sanitary measures. His subordinate in Texas, Gen. Griffin, has applied the iron-clad oath to persons serving in courts presided over by Judges who could not take it; but beyond this Sheridan's District is free from the follies of paternal sway. Pope has done yet better. He wisely makes the soldier tributary to the statesman, and parades military authority no oftener than may be necessary for the performance of an obvious duty. Sickles, alone, aspires to concentrate in his own person the functions of lawgiver and law administrator, of moral guardian and business protector, of policeman, judge and general over all.

Only the impoverished, depressed and disheartened condition of South Carolina can afford an explanation of the remarkable patience of the people under some of the orders which they have been required to obey. In other circumstances the order issued on the 11th of April, staying civil processes in certain cases, and interfering with penalties imposed by the laws of the State, irrespective of color, would have provoked a reasonable outcry. The same may be said of subsequent orders, less sweeping in their scope, perhaps, but interfering equally with civil matters, in no direct manner entering into the sphere of a district commander's duties.

Now we hear of regulations promulgated by a general order under date of May 30, which carry military interference to a point beyond any reached elsewhere. They are regulations which cover ground properly belonging to the local municipal organizations, and in no sense, that we can perceive, comprehended within the range of the General's duties. Among other matters, they forbid the granting of licenses to any but innkeepers for the sale of liquors in quantities less than one gallon; and they declare void "all contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors." "No civil action," declares the order, "suit or proceeding for the enforcement of any such contract, shall be entertained in any Court." The order forbidding the distillation of grain, although arbitrary, was apparently excused by the scarcity of food. But what can justify or palliate this meddling with an important branch of business in a manner which the rampant prohibitionists of New-England dare hardly attempt? In the same inexcusably harsh spirit, Gen. Sickles decrees that the proprietors of railroads, horse-cars and steamboats, shall not establish any discrimination on account of color or caste, on pain of being arrested for misdemeanor, and summarily tried by a military tribunal. We cannot but consider this an excess of authority. The loyal officials of New-Orleans, where this very question has been raised, have taken a much more prudent course, and one more likely to produce harmony among the citizens.

The true principle to be acted upon by the military commanders at the South is unquestionably that which recognizes the supremacy of civil authority, and confines the action of the military to cases specifically pointed out in the reconstruction acts or arising out of the bad faith or bad judgment of the civil officers. On this basis, all that is essential for carrying out the will of Congress and securing the civil and political equality of the freedmen, may be accomplished, without obtruding the presence and power of the soldier save in exceptional instances. Gen. Sickles appears to entertain a different idea of duty. His orders reveal a disposition to reverse the proper relations of the powers, and make the military the ever-present master, instead of the ever-ready assistant, of civil authority.

Congress and the Constitution.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is very good;—it "has no disposition to persecute Mr. Raymond on account of views he has entertained in the past." As Mr. R. entertains now, substantially, the views he has always entertained on the special subject which elicits the *Journal's* ostentatious forbearance, there is no occasion for that journal to pass an act of oblivion and amnesty on his behalf. Nor is it a matter of transcendent importance to him, whether the *Journal* "welcomes" his efforts on behalf of the Republican Party and its principles, or not. Neither the *Journal's* wishes nor the caprices and feelings of the party itself, will decide his action on that subject. So long as he believes that the principles and the proposed action of the Republican Party, are on the whole conducive to the welfare of the country, so long will they have his support,—and no longer. Mere party names have come to mean very little, and party promises and professions mean, if possible, still less. The country has had a good deal of both in the past, and is just now inclined to look somewhat deeper than either.

The *Journal* implies, by the general tenor of its remarks, that no man has any right to act with the Republican Party who does not regard all the recent action of Congress as being perfectly constitutional. Possibly this may be so. We are not strenuous on that point, partly because we do not care much about it, and partly because we don't see how the *Journal* is to prevent us, or anybody else, from supporting that party if we see fit to do so. We certainly believe now, as we always have believed, that much of the action of the last Congress finds no warrant in the Constitution—that Congress acted in the exercise of powers not conferred upon it by that instrument. Where, in the Constitution, does the *Journal* find authority for Congress to pass a law excluding certain States from representation until they pass laws or adopt Constitutions such as Congress may prescribe; or to subject the civil functionaries of a State to the paramount authority of a military commander; or to decree universal negro suffrage in the Southern States as the condition of restoration? We can find no such authority, and never could; nor have we ever been fortunate enough to find any one who could point it out. Some of those who insisted upon passing these laws conceded virtually that their enactment was to be vindicated outside the Constitution, by circumstances and necessities which that instrument did not contemplate or recognize. Judge Conkling, one of our ablest and most learned jurists, maintains that the whole subject of restoration is outside the Constitution, and that Congress might as well look to the Koran as the Constitution, for the basis and warrant of its action on this particular subject. Possibly this is so. We are only quite certain that no warrant can be found in the Constitution for very much of the action which Congress has seen fit to take.

The *Journal*, after all, holds substantially this view—in spite of its apparent protest against it. It says:

> "The question whether the action of Congress is or is not constitutional *is hardly material*. The people make, alter or amend the Constitution as they desire. And they have passed upon and indorsed by requisite majorities all the vital principles embodied in the measures which have been passed."

Very well. This is unquestionably true, so far as actual facts go. Whether it accords with the theory of our Government,—whether it was ever intended that the people should, through the action of Congress, "make, alter or amend the Constitution as they desire," without doing so in the way pointed out by the Constitution itself, may admit of question. We never believed that Congress had any *right* to enact a law which contravened or transcended the provisions of the Constitution, or that the subsequent approval of its action by a popular vote, made that action one whit more constitutional than it would have been otherwise. But this, as the *Journal* remarks, may be "hardly material." If Congress passes a bill and it becomes a law, and Congress is sustained by the vote of the people, the thing is *done*, and there practically the matter ends. But when some law, which Congress is not authorized by the Constitution to pass, is thus enacted and fastened upon the country, we insist that it has been done, not constitutionally, but in the exercise of a revolutionary power; and that we believe to be the character of very much of the legislation of the last Congress on the subject of reconstruction.

Possibly, these are among the heresies which the *Journal* thinks "should not go unrebuked." All it has to do, then, is to "rebuke" them. We have not the slightest objection to such a process on the *Journal's* part.

Political Parties—Time for Another "Era of Good Feeling."

There was a halcyon period during the Presidency of James Monroe, which has always been known in our history as the "era of good feeling." It succeeded the great agitations connected with the admission of Missouri as a Slave State into the Union. The true home-bred feelings of all the people resumed their ascendancy. All sectional and party dissensions were hushed, and merged into a broad and deep national spirit. Anger and denunciation gave place to hearty good will and complaisance; distrust and gloom to *universal confidence*. The result was a decade of unexampled prosperity and progress.

What we now most of all need, is another such epoch. All things invite it. The old superstition is true enough that only the rust of the spear can cure the wound its point has made; but already there is plenty of rust. The very delay of reconstruction for which so many good people have grieved and so many bad ones sworn, has given us a great deal of time which has been very serviceable as an anodyne. Whoever is most responsible for this delay, whether President Johnson or the Southern people, the fact none the less remains that it has gradually, while we scarcely thought of it, assuaged the old ranklings, and prepared for the best kind of restoration. Instead of tearfulness for our present condition, we should have thankfulness; instead of curses, congratulations.

We have escaped fearful dangers and are vastly better off, at this time, than we had any reason to expect. During the rebellion every thoughtful man dreaded its sequel, more than its direct brunt. All history testifies that in such civil conflicts there is a peculiar danger in the wild rage of the baffled storm, in the incalculable heavings of the after swell, and the tumultuous lashing of the cross seas. All can recall how near the liberated colonies came to going to the bottom after their revolution. Half of the annals of England are taken up with the fearful laborings of her ship of state, after such a revolutionary crisis. It is even yet tossing violently, thirty years after such an insignificant affair as the Reform agitation. The civil war we have passed through is the mightiest on modern record. Mightiest for its interests involved, for its passions excited, for its forces engaged. The bare sight of it at a safe distance confounded the world. Everywhere the wisest and the coolest exclaimed with one voice that we must certainly go down. And all men now agree that the wonder is, not that we are still on an uneven keel, but that we are afloat at all: not that there is yet a heaving beneath us, but that there is the dimmest prospect of a smooth sea beyond us. Surely there ought to be enough in this wonderful good fortune to open our hearts to every happy and benign, every trustful and magnanimous feeling.

We should rejoice and take heart, not only for dangers escaped, but for new advantages secured. We are forever rid of Slavery, that hereditary curse which cankered and inflamed our whole system, and was apparently beyond remedy. We are forever rid of that mutual contempt between the two great sections of the country which was a perpetual source of unjust judgments, and a perpetual stimulus to unfair dealing. Both sections have come out creditably from the sharpest of all earthly ordeals, and each has learned to respect the other. The desperate tug of war has brought out qualities on both sides little dreamed of before, and such as belong only to the very best stuff of humanity. In the face of the immense sacrifices of treasure and life made by the Northern people for the flag of the country, no Southern man can again mistake them for crouching worshipers of Mamon—for craven underlings. In the face of the fiery dash and iron endurance of the half-clad and half-fed Confederate regiments, no Northern man can again look upon his Southern countrymen as a Gascon breed, bereft of all manhood by self-conceit and self-indulgence, living only by brag, bravado and bluster. The names of "fire-eaters" and "white trash" have been expunged forever from the Northern vocabulary; and never again shall we hear Southern lips hiss out the appellation "mudsills." All such contumelious terms have perished forever in the blaze of this war. They are as extinct as the gadfly which drove Io mad. We are entitled to expect hereafter, in the discussions between the sections, a style of speech comporting with natural respect and patriotic pride, and befitting the gravity of the interests committed to their care. In the old mood this was morally impossible. The contempt which, according to the Indian proverb, "pierces even the shell of the tortoise," cannot but be fatal to anything like calm and fair deliberation.

That we may have another "era of good feeling," there must be a cessation, not only of sectional controversy but of party animosity. There is no good reason in the world why a bitter party spirit should be continued. "Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principles. We are all Republicans, all Federalists." So spoke President Jefferson in his first inaugural address, at the close of one of the fiercest party struggles in our history. It is the true lesson of this day;—a piece of pristine patriotism and wisdom never more needful than now. The war ended long ago—it is high time that the party feuds it excited should also have an end. Every one of the great questions connected with the war, whether military or civil, has vanished. For any practical bearing, not so much as the shadow of one of them remains. The old subjects of dispute have been swept under by the stream of events, and been set at rest forever. We are now in a new era—an era in which the vital necessity is not conflict, but *concord*. Public affairs have all changed, both in elements and relations. To try to keep up the old forms and modes is *preposterous* in the literal meaning of the word, absurd in order of time, substituting the last for the first. There is always a tendency in party divisions to continue themselves, long after the passing away of their original cause. Even in ordinary times we see it constantly illustrated, how singularly hard a political party dies. This is especially apt to be the case after some desperate strain, like a civil war. The momentum then gathered will of itself suffice to keep up the old party movement and party cries, much after the manner of the old apple-woman killed by the ice of the Thames, as celebrated by the English poet, Gay:

> "The cracking crystal yields, she sinks, she dies;
> Her head, chopt off from her lost shoulders, flies;
> 'Pippins!' she cries; but death her voice confounds—
> *Pip-pip-pip* along the ice resounds."

It is pertinently remarked by Macaulay, "it is the nature of parties to retain their original enmities far more firmly than their original principles. During many years a generation of Whigs, whom Sidney would have spurned as slaves, continued to wage deadly war with a generation of Tories, whom Jeffries would have hanged." Exactly so, in our case, party strife is kept up under names which have outlasted all their original significance. Jefferson's form of expression is completely applicable to our present situation. We are all *Conservatives*—all *Radicals*. All, of every name, agree that the Union must be preserved in every essential element. All are for rooting the last vestige of Slavery from the land. Even the name Copperhead, which still lingers, is no longer appropriate, for there is nothing left of the old venom with which the war was opposed. There are no genuine Copperheads now-a-days. They were too noxious to multiply. If a few of the original species still live, they have undergone a wonderful transformation, owing doubtless to the fire with which they were girt—they have cast off their skins, dropped their fangs, and are now seen engaged, like veritable silk-worms, in spinning, or trying to spin, new ties for the Union. It may be that they will thus make some amends for their former ways. At all events, the effort is a good one, and, as such, it binds us to hold our hands from them until they have had a chance to do their best.

The New British American Confederacy.

The reappointment of Lord Monck to the position of Governor-General of the Confederated Provinces of British America is of something more than local interest and significance.

It seems to indicate, in a direct and practical way, that the *status* of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in the Provinces is not to be different from what it has been heretofore. Before this new appointment Lord Monck was the superior of the local Governors in the separate Provinces. He was at once Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral in and over both the Canadas, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. The United Government over which Lord Monck will now directly preside, does not include the two last named Colonies, but even if he retains the nominal presidency over them, the sphere of his duties is not enlarged. And those among the colonists who aimed at the establishment of a Provincial Court, and the erection of the Confederacy into a Principality, with a member of the royal family at its head, must be seriously disappointed. Lord Monck does not, by his social eminence, by his antecedents as an unquestioning follower of Lord Palmerston and the Whig chiefs, nor by any great act of statesmanship during his colonial career, come up even to the Provincial ideal of a Viceroy. And it does not, so far, appear that he is charged with viceregal duties. At the same time that the conceit of a Provincial "Kingdom" was given up, the necessity for getting hold either of a Prince of the Blood Royal or an equivalent, such as a Lord-Lieutenant, seems to have ceased. In Ireland the official bearing the latter title may create the lowest order of a titled aristocracy in the shape of "belted knights." And *that* was about all that he could have done, additional to the duties proper of a Governor in Canada. It is probably due to the common sense of the Provincial Ministers themselves, that they did not desire to be burdened with second-hand Court machinery of this sort. Some of the more prominent leaders of the Union Party were offered by Lord Derby titles higher than that of Knighthood. It perhaps did not cost them much to decline the honors. But the time is not far gone by when a Provincial Tory would have waded through oceans of political filth to get himself dubbed a Knight at the age of seventy, with no reversion of the title to any of his kindred at his death. The colonists have grown since that time—in stature and in wisdom.

But the point that seems of most significance in the appointment of Lord Monck instead of a Prince, to the Governorship of the Colonies, bears, we take it, most intimately upon the future relationship which they are to sustain to the parent State. It is well known that while leading statesmen of both political parties in England have given a cordial and active support to the union scheme which is now about to be tried, there is a prevalent and growing desire both inside and outside of Parliament to have the Provinces assume the burdens and responsibilities, along with the dignities, of an independent State. The Provincial Ministers are not unaware that this is the fact; and we are willing to believe that the more far-seeing among them desire to prepare for the eventuality of separation. It is a good practical beginning that they are able to do without patents of nobility from the Crown, and propose to earn titles of a higher order—those of independent citizenship.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. Cole is said to express no regret for having murdered Mr. Hiscock, but he is sorry that he has brought his wife into such unpleasant notoriety. This is, doubtless, very considerate of him,—but it is a pity he did not think of it sooner. He seems to have been considering the general subject of his wife's relations with his victim for some time; and to have employed some of his friends as detectives and informers, as well as subjected his wife to a rigorous and systematic catechising on the subject. His homicide, so far as his own statements warrant an inference, was perfectly cold-blooded and premeditated,—perpetrated without a word of warning or the slightest attempt to ascertain from Hiscock whether the allegations against him were true, or whether he was the victim of others. If the concern he professes to feel for the reputation of his wife had been a genuine regard for her honor and her welfare, he would not have taken the most effectual means he could possibly imagine to fasten upon her, in the eyes of all the world, the ineffaceable brand of disgrace and infamy. There is no plea of insane passion,—of the sudden discovery of perfidy and wrong, or even of established and unmistakable guilt,—to gloss over his act. It was a deliberate, intentional murder, if such a crime survives the sentimental tendency of the times; and the most terrible part of the agony and disgrace which it involves, apart from the murderer himself, falls upon the woman on whose behalf it professes to have been committed.

In its indiscriminate attacks upon the City Commissions, the *World* does not find it necessary to have much regard to facts or reason. There is a discrepancy between the accounts kept in the office of the Board of Education and those of the bank where the school moneys are deposited. It is alleged that a forgery has been committed by some person at present unknown. The case is a very serious one; and will of course involve a civil suit, if not also a criminal prosecution. From this investigation much light may, no doubt, be expected to be thrown upon the mode of keeping the bank accounts of the different departments of the City Government; and the officers and members of the Board of Education desire that the investigation shall be searching and thorough. The *World*, meanwhile, discovers in the alleged forgery new and convincing evidence of the rottenness of the whole Commission system, and says:

> "The vices of this Commission system are nowhere more apparent than in the handling of the public moneys, and the $17,500 will be a small price to pay for informing the public mind upon the folly of perpetuating those vices which the Radicals of this State have persuaded the people to establish and are beseeching them to prolong."

The Board of Education is as much connected with the "Commission system" as is the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and no more. Every one officially connected with the Board is either elected by the people or appointed by the Mayor; and this was the case nearly twenty years before the *World* had an existence, which may account for its ignorance of the fact.

One of the local papers published in the interest of the Lake Superior mining region asks, "Shall we work or suspend?" The point to which the low price of copper has brought its production within the past two years is but a superficial argument in favor of a suspension of work. The Chilian mines are said to be losing money at present rates, and there is not enough capital and vigor behind them to keep up unprofitable operations. The various smelting works of the country last year produced no copper beyond the necessities of our domestic trade, and one of the large New-Jersey works suspended operations for a while, though a very small amount of copper was imported. These facts indicate the natural reflux of the wave, and, as in every other trade, the depression must be followed by the rise. Let the Lake miners, therefore, work away as long as they can. The Tennessee mines are beginning to recover from the temporary check put upon them by passing from surface to deep ores; the rehabilitation of Virginia mines is getting well under way, and there is no reason why we should not be able to shut out all foreign copper, but also to send our own abroad, not by one-sided "protection," but by *bona fide*, natural wealth and industrious production. America has drawn much from the Old World, but it must be given back, weight for weight.

We often hear of the humors of the Bench and the Bar, but the jests of the jury-box, if only collated, would be quite as amusing. The other day, in the Supreme Court here, a civil case was on trial. The suit was important, the lawyers labored, and a full day was occupied. The jury were faithful and attentive, and one Prussian juryman, of Bismarckian face, was observed to be specially sagacious and interested. At length, the case being argued, the jury retired, but soon sent back the message that one of their number could not speak a word of English, much less understand one. It was the intelligent juryman, who had sat with the rapt expression of fidelity and interest all through the day, who had been the special object to which the counsel on both sides addressed their pleas, and who only revealed his misfortune when, being asked for his opinion in the jury-room, he confessed he didn't *verstehen*.

It is now time to invent, or to apply, a new word in the discussions of national topics, for whereas secession is dead, and Secessionists are but sorry mutes, gone to bury the dead, sedition still breathes, and its friends may be called Seditionists. There is no intent anywhere in the Republic to call up the ghost of secession, and no man is mad enough to dream of a resurrection of the Confederacy: that is hidden deeper than ever plummet sounded, beyond recall. But a few discontented spirits seem ever ready to make seditious speeches, to stir up seditious action, and to thwart and harass in every way the march of a destiny they cannot altogether stay. Now, it is noticeable that, in all but the Southwesterly States, this seditious spirit is scarce visible at all; and, when it is, it is always the characteristic of one or two individuals, never of bodies, or classes, or localities—hence never an index of public sentiment.

In these piping days, when walking becomes a weariness, and standing up in crowded horse-cars not only wearying to the feet but exasperating to the nerves, people begin to cry out once more about street conveyances. Now, there is a sort of prophetic hint of what a few years may bring in the way of public vehicles in a steam-coach just tried in Paris. A few days since a little locomotive, of 2½-horse power, dragging a carriage able to contain 26 persons, started from the Exposition, and raced along various avenues, up hill, down hill, and on the level, with great facility. At length it went through the Avenue de l'Empereur at a speed of seven or eight miles an hour, entered the thronged Bois de Boulogne at the evening hour when it is most frequented, dodged playfully in and out among the line of carriages along the banks of the lakes, and, "after describing circles within an exceedingly limited space," according to the London *Engineer*, descended from the avenue to the Ponte de l'Alma. Prince Napoleon led the illustrious personages who formed the "insides," and the result will be the establishment of a large number of these steam-stages in the provinces. Here is a hint for expert Yankee mechanics to do something of the same sort, only better, for the suburbs of New-York, and gain a fortune for his pains.

We have long known that the Postmaster at Boston was one of those rare functionaries who are wedded to the obsolete idea that a public officer should be an accommodation instead of an annoyance to the people. His last exploit, however, is so unprecedented that we should be incredulous regarding it, except for having proof that it was true. He takes the trouble to send notices to parties whose letters, for lack of pre-payment, would otherwise go to the Dead-Letter Office at Washington; more than that, he pays the postage on these friendly missives out of his own pocket, running the risk of reimbursement from the recipient of his notice. It is pleasant to know that his personal accounts, according to the Boston *Transcript*, have thus far come out about square; but this sort of conduct in office-holders is "revolutionary" and rather alarming.

We have to congratulate our neighbor of the *Herald* on a new discovery made, not by itself, but by Rev. Dr. Curry, who edits the special organ of the very large and influential denomination of Methodists. He has been investigating the character of the New-York daily newspapers with special reference to their moral and religious character; and he discovers that among them all the only one that is at all religious is the *Herald*. The rest are more or less worldly, immoral and profane. The *Herald* may feel a little embarrassed to find this new, and certainly unsought, honor thrust upon it,—but we trust it will bear it meekly. Out of pure kindness we must warn it against a fresh danger to which it is now exposed;—all the papers that pretend to be religious, either fail lamentably in keeping up any show of such a character or become intolerably stupid. Some try to be political, but are only coarse, bigoted and vituperative. We hope the *Herald* will take warning by their example.

We get from Boston a fresh and satisfactory definition of the aim and object of Abolitionism. The general idea has been that it sought to abolish *Slavery*: Mr. Wright says its object was to abolish the *negro*. This explains why the Abolition Society refused to dissolve when Slavery was abolished: the *negro* was *not* abolished. He still existed. There was still a line of distinction between him and a white man. Therefore, the Society still prolonged its existence and its efforts. This is a new discovery, but not a bad one. It is a pity it was not explained to W. L. Garrison in time to prevent his departure for Europe. He evidently supposed that the object of the Anti-Slavery movement, which he began and of which he was the life-long apostle, was to abolish Slavery:—but that was only the beginning. It is barely possible the negro may be abolished in a way the Anti-Slavery Society does not contemplate; but perhaps they won't be particular as to the means of doing it, so it is only done.

The Kingdom of Greece has sent a Minister to this country, who will present his credentials to the President in a few days. It is understood King George was impelled to this action, in part, by the fact that his adversary, the Sultan, recently accredited a representative to our Government. The Greek has several things to do in this country beside keeping his eye on the movements of the Turk, but we shall give no hint of them until he sees proper to reveal them himself.

Massachusetts has sent the eminent *savan*, Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, as State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Prof. Rogers is a thoroughly practical man, as well as a scientific scholar of the highest attainments and largest reputation. As President of the Institute of Technology, he has labored honorably for the extension of scientific knowledge, while in the application and utilization of science he has achieved distinction. Massachusetts has done herself honor by his appointment. If, instead of such "Commissioners" as we now have at the Paris Exposition, the General Government or the State Governments had sent a dozen such men as Prof. Rogers to study intelligently its various departments, the industry and interests of the United States might have been incalculably advanced. Only such Americans as have visited the Exposition are aware how much there is for us to learn in Europe that might at once be made of advantage.

Heliotypography is about to be practically introduced in this City. If one-half that is claimed for it be true, its utility will soon be largely availed of, in the arts as well as by business people. It is certain that by means of it maps, wood-engravings, ornamental cards, music, outlines, letter-press, &c., can be reproduced on solid plates, from which hundreds of thousands of copies can be printed. Some of the work which has already been done is really astonishing; and the process possesses the peculiar merit that while it gives an exact *fac-simile* of the thing to be copied, it will also diminish or enlarge the size of the original to any extent that may be desired. It is, altogether, a remarkable invention.

The Californians have not waited for the hoisting of the American flag in Russian America, but have already dispatched the steamship *Oriflamme* from San Francisco, with passengers for New-Archangel and Sitka. Another steamer will succeed her in two months, and it is expected that by the time of her arrival our Government will have formally taken possession of the new territory. The pioneers will at once begin to "reconstruct" all the institutions, industries and interests of the country and its inhabitants. Before the Summer is over they will have explored the summit of Mount St. Elias, navigated the Knitchpek for at least a thousand miles, and scratched the whole surface of the territory in search of gold. Secretary Seward will have to hurry up his part of the work, and the Government had better at once enforce definite rules in regard to the proprietorship of the soil, so that future complications may be prevented.

The country, which is among the farthest away from us of any country in the world, is that whose territory lies immediately adjacent to our own. It takes us as long to get intelligence of what is occurring in Mexico as it takes to get intelligence of what is occurring at the antipodes. We get news from all parts of Europe in a few hours, and from the East Indies in a few days. It requires but thirty days for us to get news from Yokahama and other parts of Japan, and it requires but a few more to get news from Hong Kong and other parts of China. It takes nearly as long—that is, it takes nearly four weeks—for us to get news from San Luis Potosi, which is only some three hundred miles from the Rio Grande. Even great events, such as the fate of an Emperor and his Empire, remain unknown to an anxious world for weeks, because of the obstacles in the way of communicating news of them over a distance which would be swept by the railroad cars in a few hours.

The Excise Law.—There were very few arrests on Staten Island during the last month for violation of the Excise Law. The liquor-dealers begin to think that it is a law after all.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphed Mr. DURANT yesterday, asking him to reconsider his declination of the appointment as Governor of Louisiana, and stating that he should hold the position open for him until Mr. DURANT received a letter he had written him. Gen. BUTLER also visited Mr. DURANT and urged him to accept, but it is understood that Mr. DURANT again informed Gen. SHERIDAN that he positively declined accepting any civil office under the Military Bill, to which, extreme Radical as he is, he declares himself entirely opposed. Nevertheless, it is barely possible that Gen. SHERIDAN's letter may convince him that the situation is such that it is his duty to accept. The report that Gen. GRANT and the Secretary of War had a conference yesterday, wherein the former recommended that Gen. SHERIDAN be reprimanded, is pure fiction. Gen. GRANT was not in the city yesterday.

THE SUB-TREASURY AT BALTIMORE.

The Treasury Department has caused the examination of the accounts and balances of the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, and everything is reported in first class order under the efficient administration of Mr. EDWIN H. WEBSTER, the Assistant Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

A monster temperance celebration will take place in this city to-morrow, extensive arrangements for the same having been completed. The temperance reform has been greatly promoted here lately, and there are nearly one hundred organizations in the District, most of which will turn out to-morrow. Gen. HOWARD will be Chief Marshal.

ELECTION REJOICINGS.

A great glorification meeting is being held in front of the City Hall to-night, to celebrate the result of the recent election. The streets are ablaze with bonfires, and resound with music by scores of bands.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The Presidential party are expected back on Sunday morning, and the President will start for Boston about the 20th inst.

Gen. GRANT returned from West Point this morning.

Gen. BURNSIDE, Governor of Rhode Island, arrived in the city to-day, and had an interview with the Secretary of War.

Attorney-General STANBERY has returned from New-York, and has resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction Act. While he is engaged in considering whether military commanders have the power to remove civil officers, the commanders are taking off the heads of most of them without an opinion.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

A CRUISE TO RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The revenue cutter *Lincoln*, stationed on the Pacific Coast, is preparing for a cruise at San Francisco to Sitka and along the shores of Russian America, under the direction of the Treasury Department, where she goes for the purpose of looking after the interests of the Customs service, in anticipation of an early transfer of the territory to the United States, under the treaty which is expected to take place some time in July. It will be remembered that several weeks since information was received by telegraph from St. Petersburgh of the ratification of the treaty and the immediate return of Mr. BODISCO. On the strength of that ratification the Russian Minister, Baron STOECKL, directed by telegraph the Consul at San Francisco and the Russian authorities at Sitka, that American goods might be landed at the latter port from American vessels, provided they came with manifests certified by a United States Collector of Customs, and countersigned by a Russian Consul. It was also provided that they should be landed under the personal supervision of an American agent. The Secretary of the Treasury instructed his officers at San Francisco in relation to these facts, and it is probable an officer has already proceeded to Sitka to represent the Treasury for the present. To protect the commerce thus springing up in that region, the *Lincoln* is about to be dispatched thither, as has been stated, and will spend the entire season cruising in those seas. In order to make cruise as valuable as possible, and at the same time meet the requirements of the Government, and afford information to the country as to the resources of the new territory, the *Lincoln* will have on board five members of the Corps of the Coast Survey, prepared to make a general reconnoissance of the coast, and a particular survey. Capt. WHITE, of the cutter, is an experienced naturalist, and, together with Dr. KELLOGG, Surgeon of the vessel, will give especial attention during the voyage to a wide range of scientific inquiry, suggested and guided by the Smithsonian Institute. These gentlemen are directed not only to acquire all possible information about the country, its climate, production and resources of all kinds, but to procure specimens to be carefully preserved and forwarded to Washington. Capt. HOWARD, of the Revenue Marine service, who is peculiarly fitted for the service by an acquaintance with these coasts formed in previous visits, will go from New-York on the steamer of the 10th inst., and take charge of the vessel for the voyage. The vessel, after visiting Sitka, will cruise along the entire coast, if possible, from the southern extremity of the country to the western extremity of Aleutian Islands; and no pains will be spared to make the results valuable, aside from the immediate object of the cruise in the protection of the revenue. Much information is from time to time coming to hand going to show the unexpected value of the acquisition; and it will be a main object in view upon the cruise to verify the correctness of these statements.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior is in receipt of a report from the Government Commissioners upon the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, giving the result of their examination of the eighth section of twenty-five miles of said road, extending from the 185th to the 210th mile post, west from the initial point on the line dividing the States of Kansas and Missouri. The report shows that of the 25 miles, 19.94 miles is on a straight line, and that upon the curved line the minimum radius of curvature is 11.46 feet. The grade is level for 188 miles, for 16 miles from 0 to 20 feet, and on the remainder of the section from 20 to 60 feet to the mile. The embankments for the road bed are 13 feet in width at the top, and the excavation 15 feet in width at the bottom. There are two bridges upon the section—75 and 200 feet long respectively—supported by trustles 20 feet apart from centre to centre, resting on stone foundations. There are also 21 open stringers and masonry culverts. The rolling stock now in use is reported as twenty-five locomotives, fourteen passengers, with seven baggage and express cars; also, 409 box, flat and other cars. The Commissioners conclude their report by stating that said section of the road is ready, and recommend its acceptance by the Government.

GEN. BUTLER ON CONFISCATION.

The following is an extract from a letter from Gen. BUTLER read at a Republican mass meeting held here to-night:

> "Is it not a self-evident political truth that where the land is owned in large tracts by the employer, to be tilled by the employed, there can be no just or true field for the exercise of Republican citizenship; and it is one of the pressing exigencies of the country, as the very base of reconstruction, that some plan must be devised by which the lands of the South may be divided among those who shall occupy and till them."

THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

At 12 o'clock to-day the bids for the erection of a building to be used as a Department of Agriculture on the reservation No. 2 on Thirteenth-street West, near the Smithsonian Institute, were opened at the Agricultural Department in the Patent Office by JOHN W. STOKES, Esq., Acting Commissioner. The contract will not be awarded until Commissioner NEWTON returns to the city. The bids will all be examined, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Paymaster G. DE F. BARTON, ordered to duty on board the naval apprentice ship *Portsmouth*; Paymaster F. H. SWANN has been detached from the *Frolic*, on the reporting of his relief; Passed Paymaster George H. Griffing, and ordered to return to the United States and settle accounts; Acting First Assistant Engineer C. W. Cook, ordered to take passage in the *Guerriere*, for duty on the *Shamokin*; Boatswain Robert Dixon, detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Guerriere*; Acting Boatswain W. D. Allen, detached from the *Guerriere*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Col. C. C. Gilbert, Twenty-eighth Infantry, leave extended forty days. Asst.-Surgeon J. P. Kindall assigned to the Department of the Dakota. Brevet Col. P. F. Swame, Twenty-fifth Infanty, granted sick leave for 60 days. Major W. A. Cutler, Thirty-seventh Infantry, assigned to duty under the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina. Brevet Major Theodore Edson, Ordnance Department, assigned to duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. Brevet Major R. M. Hill, Ordnance Department, ordered to Washington Arsenal. Brevet Major J. A. Kriss, Ordnance Department, to Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh. Brevet Capt. C. Conely, Ordnance Department, to Rock Island Arsenal, and First Lieut. J. G. Butler to duty at Leavenworth. Additional Paymaster James H. Young has been mustered out of the service.

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

Preparatory Work—Information Arranged for the Members.

From Our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 6, 1867.

PREPARATIONS FOR BUSINESS.

Considerable progress was made at this morning's session, in the preparatory work of the Convention.

The two Committees provided for at the first day's sitting, viz.: the one on rules and that on the order and division of business, were announced, and the Convention then very properly took a recess to enable these Committees to perfect their report, which it is supposed they will be ready to submit by Tuesday next.

Thus everything promises an early commencement of the legitimate task before the Convention.

STATISTICS.

The first installment of the mass of statistics prepared for the use of the Convention under the supervision of Dr. HOUGH, was laid on the tables of members this morning, in pamphlet form. The work has been done in a manner at once thorough and concise, and when finished will evidently present at a glance the most valuable summary of statistical information ever issued in this State, and will be widely sought for by the public at large, as well as those directly concerned in the business of the Convention.

The portion now ready contains the statistics of the Executive Department, and those of the Secretary of State's office, including the statistics of crime, of pauperism, of alienage, of corporations, of benevolent, charitable and missionary societies, of Mason Lodges and mineral claims.

Next we have a voluminous report from the Comptroller, which fills seventy-eight closely printed pages, and gives an exhaustive *resumé* of the financial history of the State. The present debt is not so large as many have supposed. The aggregate being $51,753,082 22, (of which $27,644,000, is for war bounties) against an aggregate of $27,288,570 01 in 1845.

The aggregate valuation of real and personal property in the State has, as appears by this report, increased from $616,824,955 in 1846, to $1,531,229,636 in 1866; but it is well understood that these figures, based on the local assessment rolls, do not truly represent the actual value of property in the State.

The total of State, town, county and school taxes has increased in twenty years from $4,170,527 95 to $40,568,244 69, and the rate has nearly quadrupled.

Returns of the local debts have been received from every county of the State, and from 785 towns, 16 cities and 62 villages; but this table is incomplete, as at the time of going to press no report had been received from the City of Oswego, nor from 143 towns, but most of these, it is believed, have no debt to report. The total local debt for war bounties, so far as received, is $41,927,998 79. Total of other local debts, $43,747,645 88.

It is gratifying to know that a very large reduction of the local war debts has taken place within the past two years.

NON-PARTISANSHIP OF THE CONVENTION.

There is a manifest disposition pervading the minds of a large majority of the Convention to ignore partisanship entirely in its deliberations, and this was evinced at the outset by the slim attendance at the Democratic caucus held on Tuesday morning, most of the leading representatives of that party who were then in the city declining to have anything to do with it. And I have heard many expressions of regret among them at the course which Mr. JAMES BROOKS saw fit to take at the first moment, in precipitating a partisan discussion upon the Convention. And Mr. WHEELER is already gaining universal confidence by the ability, the promptitude and the perfect impartiality of his rulings.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, June 6.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

The President announced the following appointments:

For Librarian—Ferdinand de Wigne.

For Doorkeepers—James Armstrong, James Tanner, C. V. Schram, David S. Shields, Herman Buleson, Eugene S. Demers, John Beart and Wm. McManus.

The Secretary announced the following appointments:

Journal Secretary—Cornelius S. Underwood; *Assistant*—Henry A. Glidden.

Financial Clerk—Edward W. Simmons.

The President also announced the following Committees:

On Rules—Messrs. Sherman, M. J. Townsend, Archer, Weed and Erastus Brooks.

On Publishing the Debates in full in two or more daily Papers of Albany—Messrs. Francis, Duganne and Develin.

To Report the Best Practical Method of Proceeding to Revise the Constitution—Messrs. Harris, Seymour, Hutchins, Tilden, Van Cott, Murphy, W. C. Brown, Paige, Bullard, Comstock, Beadle, Lapham, Cheesebro, Bowen and Church.

Mr. CURTIS presented a communication from the Albany Young Men's Christian Association, inviting the members to avail themselves of the privileges of their reading-rooms and library.

The invitation was accepted.

Mr. FRANCIS moved that when the Convention adjourns, it be until Tuesday morning.

Mr. GREELEY hoped the Convention would not consent to a long adjournment until the Committee to propose a plan for amending and revising the Constitution shall have made their report. He moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. W. C. BROWN moved that the privileges of the floor of the Convention be extended to the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Motion carried.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND moved that the President appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial District to examine the question as to whether the Convention has been constitutionally called.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. E. P. BROOKS offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be requested to make an estimate of the cost and expenses of enlarging the locks on the Chemung Canal and on the Chemung Canal feeders to the size of the locks on the Erie Canal, and to submit such estimate to this Convention at as early a day as practicable, and also furnish a table for the cost of construction, repairs and maintenance of each canal.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LAPHAM offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention take up the existing Constitution in Committee of the Whole and consider the same by sections, with the view of determining the sense of the Convention as to which of its provisions shall remain unaltered, and which need revision and amendment, and that those sections only which give rise to debate shall be regarded as subjects of reference to Committees.

Mr. LOEW moved to lay the resolution on the table until the Committee of Sixteen make their report.

Motion carried.

Mr. SPENCER offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of six members elected by Senatorial Districts, and three members at large, be appointed by the President to prepare and report to the Convention such proposal, revision and amendment of the present Constitution, or any part thereof, as the same may seem to require, and that any revision or amendment proposed by any member, prior to the final report of the Committee, be referred to such Committee, such Committee to report from time to time as they may deem expedient.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Sixteen.

Mr. KETCHUM moved that when the Convention adjourn it be to Monday morning.

Mr. GREELEY moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That the whole subject of a revision of the State Constitution be referred to a Select Committee of sixteen, viz.: two from each judicial district of the State, who shall report for the consideration of the Convention such amendments or such proposed new Constitution as they shall be able to agree upon; the report when made to be referred to a Committee of the whole Convention for consideration in detail.

Laid over.

M. I. TOWNSEND asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Rules. The request was granted.

Mr. GREELEY called up the resolution offered by him heretofore, calling for information relative to canals. After discussion by Messrs. ERASTUS BROOKS and HATCH, the resolution was laid on the table until Tuesday next.

Mr. BICKFORD offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of sixteen appointed in pursuance of the resolution introduced on the 4th inst. by Mr. HARRIS, whose duty it is to consider and report the best practical mode of proceeding to revise the Constitution, be instructed also to inquire and report as to the expediency, with the view to a short session, of confining the labors of the Convention to a few of the most urgent reforms needed in the Constitution, and of submitting each proposed amendment separately; and if they shall be of opinion that it is expedient to undertake a general revision of the Constitution, they shall set forth in their report the reasons for such opinion. Laid on the table.

The Convention then adjourned until Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

Our Great Public Debt.

Those who look upon our two thousand five hundred and fifteen millions of national debt as the extent of our burden, would be enlightened by looking for a moment at the State, county, city and town debts that are to be added to the national total.

Take, for instance, our own State of New-York, and consider the startling figures:

STATE DEBT AND RATE OF INTEREST, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

	5 Per Cent.	5½ Per Cent.	6 Per Cent.
General Fund	$2,297,899 99	......	$2,638,773 23
Contingent	68,000 00	$50,000 00	100,000 00
Canal	5,466,600 00	......	12,700,000 00
Bounty	......	......	......
Total	$7,832,499 99	$50,000 00	$15,438,773 23

	7 Per Cent.	Total.
General Fund	$700,000 00	$5,636,673 22
Contingent	......	218,000 00
Canal	......	18,166,600 00
Bounty	27,644,000 00	27,644,000 00
Total	$28,344,000 00	$51,665,273 22
Paying no interest		87,809 00
Entire State debt		$51,753,082 22

So much for the general State debt. Now look at the local debts of counties, cities, &c., and observe that one city (Oswego) and a large number of towns have failed to send in returns:

AMOUNT OF COUNTY, CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE DEBTS, SO FAR AS RETURNS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Bounties and War Expenses.	Debt for Other Purposes.	County, Town, City and Village Debt.
Albany	$1,744,250 00	$2,068,100 75	$3,816,350 75
Allegany	74,548 59	18,948 00	93,496 59
Broome	266,047 82	161,527 00	427,574 82
Cattaraugus	15,766 00	21,100 00	36,866 00
Cayuga	647,989 19	374,916 33	1,022,905 52
Chautauqua	5,900 00	171,912 92	177,812 92
Chemung	34,139 66	83,951 52	118,091 18
Chenango	372,271 17	551,348 51	923,619 68
Clinton	190,939 15	4,613 29	195,552 44
Columbia	309,758 95	168,900 00	478,658 95
Cortland	679,940 00	43,750 00	723,690 00
Delaware	90,808 45	6,970 00	97,778 45
Dutchess	825,000 00	146,465 70	971,465 70
Erie	817,256 91	497,096 00	1,314,352 91
Essex	187,556 49	501 04	188,057 53
Franklin	149,307 75	20,675 00	169,982 75
Fulton	147,326 00	292,409 00	439,735 00
Genesee	423,347 00	10,500 00	433,847 00
Greene	527,300 00	11,939 22	539,239 22
Hamilton	38,731 00	4,520 00	43,251 00
Herkimer	130,076 98	8,199 99	138,276 97
Jefferson	1,234,758 48	193,353 49	1,428,111 97
Kings	3,717,000 00	10,860,419 92	14,577,419 92
Lewis	67,881 22	196,949 46	264,830 68
Livingston	154,951 73	100,590 00	255,541 73
Madison	6,342 75	403,580 30	409,923 05
Monroe	1,950,339 50	673,897 75	2,624,237 25
Montgomery	302,157 80	129,018 11	431,175 91
New-York	12,825,600 00	21,132,675 01	33,958,275 01
Niagara	372,600 00	......	372,600 00
Oneida	3,550 00	972,928 70	976,478 70
Onondaga	1,282,120 00	45,149 98	1,327,269 98
Ontario	498,067 00	300 00	498,367 00
Orange	721,176 49	8,971 65	730,148 14
Orleans	239,860 00	2,000 00	241,860 00
Oswego	814,900 00	85,380 03	900,280 03
Otsego	100,995 95	701,200 00	802,195 95
Putnam	46,200 00	......	46,200 00
Queens	1,159,651 00	8,000 00	1,167,651 00
Rensselaer	973,473 40	1,015,628 28	1,989,101 68
Richmond	801,850 00	77,414 28	879,264 28
Rockland	78,067 08	3,100 00	81,167 08
St. Lawrence	740,413 85	93,550 00	833,963 85
Saratoga	178,314 30	985 00	179,299 30
Schenectady	121,600 00	27,400 00	149,000 00
Schoharie	90,815 00	180,162 67	270,977 67
Schuyler	118,379 04	4,958 71	123,337 75
Seneca	314,545 33	13,487 75	328,033 08
Steuben	482,568 84	5,464 00	488,032 84
Suffolk	250,199 94	1,725 00	251,924 94
Sullivan	223,471 00	111,850 00	335,321 00
Tioga	154,800 00	67,900 00	222,700 00
Tompkins	27,134 85	70,923 73	98,058 58
Ulster	1,585,875 00	1,095,098 15	2,680,973 15
Warren	37,278 05	3,808 32	41,086 37
Washington	229,335 00	78,500 00	307,835 00
Wayne	303,963 00	28,000 00	331,963 00
Westchester	1,847,509 08	142,000 00	1,989,509 08
Wyoming	3,840 00	1,200 00	5,040 00
Yates	17,524 00	13,212 32	30,736 32
Total	$41,927,998 79	$43,747,645 88	$85,675,644 67

Here we have figures for a State and town debt of $137,428,727 89, which the missing returns will very likely swell to at least $140,000,000, or about $35 dollars each for every inhabitant of the State. If other States show similar exhibits, it follows that their aggregate obligations must come up to $700,000,000 or $800,000,000, which, with the national figures, will make the trifling sum of about $3,300,000,000, or more than $100 for each man, woman and child, white, black or red, in the Union in 1860.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Spring Race Meeting—Third Day's Racing—Fine Weather, Splendid Racing and Large Attendance.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Paterson Spring Race Meeting, and like its two predecessors, the weather was delightfully pleasant. A cool breeze agreeably tempered the sun's torrid rays, and materially enhanced the enjoyment of the spectators who witnessed the sport. The dusty nature of the roads, and the annoyance consequent thereon, caused the rail to be extensively patronized, and the mid-day train, (for the Erie Railroad broke faith with the public, inasmuch as they announced two special trains to the races, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 11:45 A. M., without any stoppage before arriving at the course, yet they only run the last named one at 11:45,) was crowded with passengers to the races. The attendance was far from being so large as on the preceding day, yet, nevertheless, it was a large one, fully 5,000 persons being on the grounds and grand stands. The poor racing of the preceding day, especially in the steeple chase, when the racing population of New-York and New-Jersey turned out *en masse* only to be disappointed, exercised a discouraging influence on the attendance; but those parties who did patronize the meeting had the gratification of witnessing the finest contest in the hurdle race ever seen on the course, as well as three other very interesting races. The management throughout the meeting has been irreproachable, and the executive deserve the highest credit for the admirably efficient manner in which the details were carried into operation by their officials. The starting was good, and the decisions could not be impugned for their justice and impartiality. The protection and security of the visitors was guaranteed by the presence of a numerous and efficient force of the Paterson Police, as well as Messrs. VAUGHN and CLARK, of the New-York Detective force, who took care to prevent the admission into the grand stand of the numerous *chevaliers d'industrie*, who usually attended upon such meetings in the expectation of reaping a bounteous harvest from the unsophisticated Jerseymen who visit the races.

The hurdle race produced a really magnificent race between the two old campaigners *Zigzag* and *Citadel*, and the promising cross-country horse *Blackbird*, who had three times before been successful in his new career of hurdle-jumping. The old horse *Zigzag* showed that he still maintained his ancient prestige, and but for being short of work and the crushing weight he carried might have contributed to the result. His rider, Mr. CLEMENT ALLOWAY, is a very clever young gentleman rider; he has had the mount on *Blackbird* in all his races, and the brilliant style in which he piloted him to-day, his cool judgment and resolute riding, contributed materially to the success of the black thoroughbred stallion. *Jack Armstrong*, unfortunately for his new owner, Dr. UNDERWOOD, broke down in the race, though we hope not hopelessly, while *Berague* proved himself an arrant rogue, refusing to face his leaps, and obliging his rider to pull him out of the race. It was truly unfortunate that such a splendid race had not been witnessed by the vast assemblage of the day before, for if they had done so they must have returned home delighted with the exciting nature of the sport.

The race between Mr. MORRIS' *Monday*, the winner of the Derby, and who had in consequence of that victory to carry a penalty of five pounds, and Mr. ALEXANDER's *Virgil*, created great interest, but the fleet and game son of *Colton* and *Mollie Jackson* showed himself a worthy scion of such illustrious lineage, for he made the running throughout, and won like a great race-horse as he is. In the three-mile heat race, *Delaware* allowed his opponent, *Dazzle*, to make the running, waiting patiently until wanted, when he shot to the front, and won both heats cleverly. The race for the consolation purse, was, perhaps, the finest of the meeting. TRIBE, the young English jockey on *Dot*, nursing his mare and walking with wonderful patience to within a few lengths of the score, when he made his effort, cut down both his antagonists, and after a display of magnificent riding won cleverly by two lengths. As a specimen of artistic jockeyship it bears fair comparison with the splendid finish made by HEYWARD on *Loadstone* at the recent Jerome Park meeting, when he beat *Delaware* on the post. Taken altogether, the fine racing on the last day of this meeting amply redeemed the [illegible] character of the sport of the preceding days, and put a brilliant finish on the Spring meeting.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first race of the day and had the following six entries:

B. W. Cameron enters Birague, by Newminster, 5 years old, 140 lbs.

D. McDaniels enters bl. h. Blackbird, by Albion, aged, 152 lbs.

A. H. Goodwin enters Zigzag, by Buric, aged, 165 lbs.

R. Underwood enters b. g. Jack Armstrong, by Bob Johnson, 140 lbs.

D. Kirwin enters ch. c. Citadel, by Mahomet, 6 years old, 152 lbs.

P. Wood enters Gen. Williams, by Lexington, aged, 145 lbs.

Of this lot the whole of them came to the post when the bugle sounded, and the following pool will show the relative estimation in which they were held by the racing *cognoscenti*. *Zigzag* brought $170; *Blackbird*, $135; *Citadel*, $85; *General Williams*, $85; *Jack Armstrong*, $25, and *Birague*, $17. MIDGELY was in Dr. UNDERWOOD's colors on *Jack Armstrong*; PEPPER sported the red jacket and black cap of Dr. KIRWIN on *Citadel*; HUGH CAFFREY was on *General Williams*; C. ALLOWAY on *Blackbird*, and DICK LEARY on the imported *Birague*. The prestige of the veteran *Zigzag* gave him the premiership in the betting; but the knowing ones, who closely scrutinized his appearance and condition, quickly discovered that he was short of work, and not up to the mark. *Jack Armstrong* has one of his forelegs in bandages, and it gave way in the race. *Blackbird* was in blooming condition, and this once highly thought of racer seems to have found his proper sphere over the hurdles.

Citadel was quickest off and over the hurdle, followed by *Blackbird*, who hit it hard as he went over, *Jack Armstrong* third, *Zigzag* fourth, and *General Williams* fifth. *Birague* refused the leap, and it was some time before DICK could get him over. The second hurdle on the backstretch and the third on the third quarter were taken in the same order. Coming to the fourth hurdle at the head of the homestretch, *Zigzag* and *Citadel* were in the air together, *Blackbird* next, followed by *Jack Armstrong* and *Williams* last, *Birague* being out of the contest. In the same position they passed the stand on the first mile and took the fifth hurdle without any change beyond *Citadel* having a couple of lengths lead of the favorite. Here *Jack Armstrong* pulled up, his leg having given way, and, like *Birague*, was no longer in the race. Before reaching the sixth hurdle on the backstretch, *Blackbird* had rushed to the front, and was over two lengths before *Zigzag*, the hopes of *Citadel's* backers being extinguished by seeing him die away and fall into the rear. The race was now left to *Blackbird* and *Zigzag*, and after a most exciting and brilliantly contested struggle every yard of the distance, *Blackbird* at last won by ten lengths, the crushing weight on *Zigzag* telling materially at the finish. The latter was six lengths before *Gen. Williams*, while *Jack Armstrong* and *Birague* were unplaced by the judges, as they did not go over the course. Time—4:05.

HURDLE RACE—A handicap for all ages; two miles over eight hurdles; $400; $100 to second horse.

B. McDaniels enters bl. h. Blackbird, by Albion, aged, 152 lbs........ 1

A. H. Godwin enters Zigzag, by Buric, aged, 165 lbs. 2

D. Kirwin enters ch. c. Citadel, by Mahomet, 6 years old, 152 lbs........ 3

P. Wood enters Gen. Williams, by Lexington, aged, 145 lbs........ 4

R. Underwood enters b. g. Jack Armstrong, by Bob Johnson, 140 lbs........ 5

B. W. Cameron enters Birague, by Newminster, 5 years old, 140 lbs........ 6

Time—4:05¾.

THE SECOND RACE

was the Sequel Stakes, a purse of $300 for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, two mile dash. There were nine entries, but of this lot only Mr. MORRIS' b. c. *Monday*, who carried a penalty of 5 lbs. for winning the Derby, and Mr. ALEXANDER's bl. c. *Virgil*, who had won the first race on the first day, started. The betting was $100 to $20 on *Monday*, who made the running throughout, and winning by a length and a half, in 3:51. The first mile was run in 1:58.

The Sequel Stakes, a sweepstakes premium of $300, for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit; two-mile dash; the winner of the Derby to carry five pounds extra. Closed with nine entries.

Mr. Francis Morris, N. J., enters b. c. Monday, by Cotton, out of Mollie Jackson........ 1

Mr. R. A. Alexander, Ky., enters b. c. Virgil, by Vandal, out of Ansel's dam by imp. Yorkshire........ 2

Mr. August Belmont, N. Y., enters b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, out of Himalaya.....dr.

Mr. R. W. Cameron, N. Y., enters b. c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbourne, out of Durindana........dr.

Mr. Francis Morris, N. J., enters b. f. Ruthless, by im. Eclipse, out of Barbarity by Simoon.dr.

Mr. D. McDaniels, Va., enters Morrissey, by Breckinridge, out of dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland........dr.

Mr. Robert Underwood, Ky., enters ch. c. Metaire, by Star Davis, out of Katona, by Voucher.dr.

Mr. J. W. Pennock, Ky., enters ch. c. ——, by Vandal, out of dam by imp. Margrave........dr.

Mr. R. A. Alexander, Ky., enters b. c. Baywood, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf by imp. Yorkshire........dr.

Time—3:51.

THE THIRD RACE

was the three-mile heat race, for a purse of $700, for which the entries and starters were Col. MCDANIEL's b. c. *Dazzle*, and Mr. J. S. WATSON's b. c. *Delaware*. One hundred to ten was laid on *Delaware*, who won the first heat by two lengths in 6:23¼, and the second in 6:33, distancing *Dazzle*.

Premium of $700, for all ages, three-mile heats.

J. S. Watson enters b. h. Delaware, by Ringold, 5 years old........ 1

D. McDaniels enters b. h. Dazzle, by Lexington, 5 years old........ 2

Time—6:23¼, 6:33.

THE FOURTH RACE

was the Consolation Purse of $300, mile and a quarter dash, for which Mr. SANDFORD's *Dot*, Col. MCDANIEL's *Mittie* and Dr. KERMAN's *Reporter* were entered and started. *Dot* sold in pools for $400, *Reporter* $160, and *Mittie* $135. *Mittie* made the running at a good pace for over a mile, *Reporter* second, and *Dot* in wasting. On the straight, *Dot* passed *Reporter*, and waited patiently on *Mittie* until within a dozen lengths of the score, when TRIBE brought her with a tremendous rush, challenged and passed her, and crossed the score two lengths ahead; *Reporter* getting up on the last few strides and gaining second place half a length before *Mittie*. Time, 2:22¼. There seems little doubt that *Dot* would have been very near upon winning the race the day before, won by *Egotist*, had not her jockey's stirrup leather broke before they had gone half a mile.

The Consolation Premium of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter mile dash.—Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 lbs., those beaten twice or more, 14 lbs. Entrance money to go to second horse.

M. H. Sandford enters b. f. Dot, 4 years old, by Mad Anthony........ 1

Dr. Kirwin enters ch. g. Reporter, by Lexington, aged........ 2

D. McDaniels enters ch. f. Mittie, by Planet, dam Caroline, 3 years old........ 3

Time, 2:22¼.

GREAT TROTTING RACE ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

To-day the second of the four great matches between *Lady Thorn* and *Dexter* takes place on the Fashion Course, Long Island. It is to wagons, mile heats, best three in five, for $1,000 a side. A capital race is anticipated.

The Orange County Horse Fair—A Large and Enthusiastic Attendance—Lady Goldsmith the Winner in 2:24¼.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBURGH, Thursday, June 6.

To-day was the last day of the annual exhibition of the Orange County Horse Fair. For three days past the glorious weather has made the affair a complete success. Highland Park, where it has been held, is situated one mile east of this city, and is of easy access. To-day nearly three thousand persons visited the grounds, and the enthusiasm was immense. The display of horses of all kinds was fine, and a large number of premiums were distributed. This afternoon the programme opened with a contest between double teams, owned respectively by JAMES POST and C. E. BOWMAN. Four heats were trotted, POST winning the race in 2:49. The first heat was won by BOWMAN's team in 2:48¾.

The next contest was a five mile dash between WM. TRIMBALL's b. g. *Port Royal* and ALDEN GOLDSMITH's s. g. *Sorrell George*. The race was won by *Port Royal*. The following shows the time of each mile:

2:50, 2:50, 2:45, 2:45, 2:59.

The next contest was between the celebrated *Lady Goldsmith*, which trotted against *Dexter* on the Middletown track, and JAS. E. POST's b. g. *Tormentor*, best three in five in harness, for a purse of $500. The greatest interest was felt in this race, as hundreds of persons had come from afar to see the queen of Orange County yclept *Lady Goldsmith*. There was no pool-selling, all being satisfied that the little fairy would win. Wagers were made, however, that she would not make 2:30.

In the first heat they both got the word after two attempts at scoring, *Tormentor* on the advance. The mare soon overhauled him, however, lapped and passed him, keeping in the advance, and coming across the score on the home stretch three lengths ahead, winning the heat in 2:38. In the second heat, the driver of the [illegible] evidently meant mischief toward time betters. He sent the little creature on the advance immediately after leaving the score, and looked neither to the right nor the left but kept her at work, not urging her in an unusual manner, but taking care that she was kept busy. As a consequence, she glided easily away from her competitor, led him six lengths to the half mile pole, trotting to that point in 1:15; made another burst of speed and reached the score fully a quarter of a mile ahead in 2:29, everybody indulging in the loudest demonstrations of applause at the remarkable work of the victor. Those who had wagered that she would not make 2:30 time were now disconsolate, and could not be prevailed upon to make any more bets on time.

On the third heat both horses got the word the first time, *Tormentor* taking the lead, but he kept it for an instant only. The driver of GOLDSMITH's mare soon urged his little animal forward, and ere the horse had got fairly around the turn she passed him, going at a lightning gait. Loud cries of "he's urging her. I'll bet $100 she makes the half mile in 1:12," were heard. Away went the fairy, doing splendidly, passing the half-mile pole in 1:11, crossing the score and winning the heat, race and purse in 2:24¼. The wildest excitement then ensued among the spectators. Yells of "Where's *Butler* and *Patchen*?" "Bring on your trotters," were heard in the rear of the judges' stand. The following is the summary of the race between *Lady Goldsmith* and *Tormentor*:

Alden Goldsmith named Lady Goldsmith	1	1	1
Jas. E. Post named b. g. Tormentor	2	2	2

Time—2:39¼, 2:29, 2:24¼.

Racing at Mystic Riding Park, Boston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 6.

The largest crowd of the season was present at the Mystic Riding Park this afternoon, to witness the race for $1,000 between *Draco*, *Prince* and *Gen. McClellan*, mile heats. The former won in three straight heats by a length in each instance. Time, 2:33½, 2:29, 2:28½.

A Sure Guarantee Against Sunstroke.

The new patent Gents' Cork Hats, just introduced by UNDERHILL, the hatter, are a sure guarantee against sunstroke, and are light, durable and becoming. They are decidedly the best gents' hats for Summer wear in existence, and need only to be seen to be appreciated. JOHN UNDERHILL, No. 669 Broadway, and No. 136 Fulton-st., principal agent.—*Advertisement.*

The Bartlett Sewing-Machine.

To correct an erroneous impression that may have been given to the public that the shape or form of the Bartlett Sewing-Machine is the same as the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, or that there has been a contest in reference thereto, it requires these facts to be stated: The United States Patent Office issued among other letters patent for Sewing-Machines to JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, *two* patents for "new and useful designs for the forms of Sewing-Machines." One of these patents is for a *circular* form, the same as that FIRST used in the Bartlett machines, the other for an Elongated form, it being found that this form possessed *advantages over the* CIRCULAR form, giving greater space to the "work," &c., and from a similarity of the Bartlett patent CIRCULAR form to that of the Willcox & Gibbs, Mr. BARTLETT, therefore, being desirous to give as distinct a character as possible in the best form to his machines, determined, some fifteen months ago, to adopt the use of the "long arm" form, caused the models to be made and their manufacture begun. They are now to be seen at the General Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York. The following is an extract from an article in the *Scientific American*—whose opinions for impartiality and reliability are universally respected—as to the merits of the Bartlett Machines: "We have examined the Bartlett Machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind—found to be durable and noiseless; the stitch did not rip upon being tested, and is far superior to that of the 'cheap' Machines." Also the following extract from an article in *Demorest's Magazine*: "These Machines have met with an almost unqualified approbation, and experts on Sewing-Machines pronounce it the most simple and perfect Sewing-Machine now in market, and is the only Sewing-Machine licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, and others, to use their *four motion under feed* sold at so low a price."—*Evening Gazette.*

—*Advertisement.*

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Caution

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Some of our Cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of PLANTATION BITTERS.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

A—No. 575 Broadway,

THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.

No walking suits complete for ladies, cents and children without BROOK'S POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Ladies Don't Forget that Miller & Co.'s celebrated shoe establishment is still at No. 387 Canal-st., where they can obtain them at all styles and prices. After July 1, No. 3 Union-square.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes and Cards in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.' Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines, —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

A New Ecstacy is in store for those who have never yet inhaled the fragrance of PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." It is as enduring as it is refreshing. The imitators try their hands at counterfeiting it in vain. They only mock the outside appearance. Inquire for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the standard perfume of the nineteenth century. Sold by all druggists.

The Rhododendrons

Are now in bloom at FLUSHING.

PARSONS & CO.

MARRIED.

BANCROFT—GOODRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., HERBERT P. BANCROFT to MARY CAROLINE, daughter of S. F. Goodridge.

BENJAMIN—RODGERS.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, Rev. WM. H. BENJAMIN to ISABEL, daughter of the late Dr. J. Kearny Rodgers.

BUSSELL—BURDETT.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, EDWARD BUSSELL to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Freeborn G. Burdett, Esq., all of this City.

CAMPBELL—HEARSEY.—At Bloomfield, N. J., by Rev. Samuel J. Evans, of Saco, Me., THOMAS PEARSALL CAMPBELL to CATHARINE B. C. HEARSEY, daughter of the late Dr. Isaac P. Hearsey, U. S. A.

CLARK—SMITH.—On Thursday, June 6, at the Brick Church, by Rev. J. O. Murray, CORNELIUS H. CLARK to SARAH M., daughter of Walter M. Smith, all of this City.

GILLESPIE—MOUNT.—On Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. F. Morgan, D. D., JOHN C. GILLESPIE to ANNIE G., daughter of the late Alfred R. Mount.

FINDLAY—BRUSH.—On Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, ANDREW FINDLAY, Jr., to FRANCES AUGUSTA, daughter of Walter F. Brush, Esq., all of this City.

HEWLETT—WELLS.—At Johnstown, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Stuart, GEORGE HEWLETT, of Great Neck, L. I., to MARIA LIVINGSTON, daughter of Edward Wells, Esq.

HALSTED—FREEMAN.—On Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Lewis Thompson, WILLIAM A. HALSTED to MARY B., daughter of C. V. Freeman, of Morristown, N. J.

JOHNSON—COLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. A. L. Lindsley, FRANKLIN B. JOHNSON, of Oswego, to ISABELLA GRAHAM COLE, of Croton Falls, N. Y.

KELLOGG—AKIN.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., by Rev. James O. Murray, ASA B. KELLOGG to SARAH J., only daughter of Benj. Akin, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

KELLOGG—POLLOCK.—In Morrisania, at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, June 4, Lieut. Comdr. EDWARD N. KELLOGG, U. S. N., of Waukegan, Ill., to Miss JANIE H. POLLOCK, of Morrisania.

MCEWEN—WATROUS.—At Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. I. B. Gibson, R. C. MCEWEN, M. D., to SARAH E., daughter of the late Andrew Watrous, of Saratoga Springs.

MCMURDIE—COLEMAN.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Brick Church, by Rev. James O. Murray, JOHN MCMURDIE to HELEN E., only daughter of E. W. Coleman, all of this City.

ONDERDONK—JACOBS.—On Wednesday, June 5, at Christ Church, Bergen, N. J., JOHN REMSEN ONDERDONK to ROSINA, daughter of John Jacobs, of Greenville, N. J.

SMITH—CRAWFORD.—On Wednesday, June 5, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, JAMES C. SMITH to ELLIE B. CRAWFORD, all of this City.

STONE—GARDINER.—At Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Henshaw, A. JUDSON STONE, of New-York, to MARY P. GARDINER, of Providence.

WILLIS—DAVENPORT.—On Tuesday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, WILLIAM P. WILLIS to S. CARRIE, daughter of John Davenport, Esq., all of this City.

WALE—WERNER.—On Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. W. R. Williams, JOHN JUDSON WALE to Miss CLARA WERNER, both of this City.

DIED.

BRADHURST.—On Thursday morning, June 6, at the residence of his mother, after a lingering illness, JOHN MAUNSELL BRADHURST, eldest son of the late Samuel Bradhurst, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 44 East 25th-st. Services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

BROWN.—At his residence, Goshen, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 4, MARTIN W. BROWN, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Christ Church, Newark, N. J., (near Market-st. Station,) on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends will meet at the residence of Jerome B. Ward, No. 27 Jefferson-st., at 9½ o'clock. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday evening, June 5, of typhoid fever, SUSIE M., wife of William L. Halsey, and daughter of the late Alonzo A. Alvord, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av.

KESSMAN.—On Wednesday morning, of heart disease, Dr. CHARLES KESSMAN, of Cassel, Germany.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 396 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 5, J. DICKENSON MILLER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

MERWIN.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, June 5, MARION HEPBURN, wife of Andrew Burr Merwin, and daughter of Andrew M. and Emma V. Hepburn, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOOD.—On Tuesday, June 4, MARY, wife of Peter Mood, and eldest daughter of James B. Oakley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 4 P. M. Friday, from her late residence, No. 61 Morton-st.

TARDY.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Monday, June 3, Major JOHN A. TARDY, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army.

TUTTLE.—On Thursday morning, June 6, of heart disease, SARAH, wife of Dr. John T. Tuttle, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 5 West 42d-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. Saturday, the 8th inst. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment by the 12:15 train.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday morning, June 6, REBECCA MINNIE, youngest daughter of the Hon. Nelson Taylor, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 152 Henry-st., New-York, this (Friday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WHITE.—On Thursday afternoon, June 6, at the residence of his son-in-law, Marcellus Hartley, after a brief illness, S. POMEROY WHITE, M. D., in his 66th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, MALTBIE WEED, for many years a merchant of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, the 10th inst., at 9½ A. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn., where the relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Stamford on the arrival of the 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. trains from the New-Haven depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, June 4, GEORGE N., son of the late Richard S. Williams, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, Wallace W., and brothers-in-law, Wm. Montross and John E. Bigley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 14 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL—[No. 139.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Second-street, North River, age not known, stout built, hair gone, five feet eight inches high. Dressed as follow: No hat, blue woolen jacket, no vest, cloth pants, coarse shoes, high heels, copper nails. Body been in the water two or three months. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE,
Retailing at manufacturer's prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 11, and will continue to make his regular weekly visits every Tuesday.

JOHN RANKIN, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York,
Fourth floor, Room No. 4.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer ARAGO, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 8, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:55 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.; Station O, 7:50 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Scrofula of every kind, Incipient Consumption, Diarrhœa, Liver and Kidney diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Diabetes, Nervous Debility, Mercurial and all other blood impurities, are eradicated forever by nature's sovereign remedies extracted from plants. Explanatory circulars and stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Temporary office at the Ninth National Bank,
No. 363 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.—The second installment of 15 per cent. is due and payable this day at the office of the Company as above.

Subscribers should present their receipts that this payment may be receipted thereon.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will remain open at the Ninth National Bank only a short time longer.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

The Stock is mostly subscribed and applied for. Those who wish to subscribe will please do so without delay.

The charter is unusually guarded, making the public quite secure in any deposits made in the institution, or any trusts committed to its charge.

THE CHARTER AND FRANCHISES ARE VALUABLE.

We have great confidence in the success of the Company, and believe that an Investment in its Stock will prove profitable.

Full information will be given by calling at the Ninth National Bank, or by writing to the Commissioners thereof. Small subscriptions as well as large ones are received.

The payments will be as follows:

June 5, 1867, 25 per cent.	Sept. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.	Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.	Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
	Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to the average day of payment.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY O. CARTER,
Commissioners.

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect. These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

CRESYLIC SOAP,
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
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ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING
PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.
Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail.) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

THE SILVERED SKIRT IS DURABLE, elastic; is not easily soiled. Manufactured at No. 222 East 28th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

NORA AND ARCHIBALD LEE.
A NOVEL.
By the Author of "Agnes Tremorne," "The Cost of a Secret," &c.
8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

"This is a fine story. It is dramatic in arrangement, and the mystery is well sustained to the last. The characters are original and well defined, and the tone is moral. It is one of the best stories recently published."

II.

THE LAND OF THOR.
BY J. ROSS BROWN,
Author of "Yusef," "Crusoe's Island," "American Family in Germany," &c.
With Illustrations by the Author.
12mo, Cloth, beveled edges, $2.

"Jolly, rollicking Ross Brown. We always welcome you with delight."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"He never forgets his tricksy humor and his ridents satire."—*National Intelligencer.*

III.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

HISTORY OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD AND OF the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Together with a Traveler's Guide and Business Man's Handbook for the Panama Railroad, and the Lines of Steamships connecting it with Europe, the United States, the North and South Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, China, Australia and Japan. By F. N. OTIS, M. D. With Illustrations by the Author. 12mo, Cloth, $2.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

MEAD'S GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE-MAKING. An Elementary Treatise on American Grape Culture and Wine-Making. By PETER B. MEAD. Profusely Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, $3.

"It is the best book on the subject that we have seen."—*New-York Evening Post.*

SOWING THE WIND. A Novel. By E. LYNN LINTON, author of "Lizzie Lorton, of Greyrigg." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"The story cannot be opened on any page without giving the impression of the writer's freshness and originality of mind."—*Boston Transcript.*

MISS RAVENEL'S CONVERSION FROM SECESSION TO LOYALTY. A Novel. By J. W. DE FOREST, author of "European Acquaintance," &c., &c. 12mo, cloth, beveled edges, $2.

"A most brilliant and charming book."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"This is the most brilliant novel treating of the war that has yet appeared."—*New-York Leader.*

"It is not far from being one of the very best novels of which American literature can boast."—*New-York Citizen.*

JAMES' BANKRUPT LAW. The Bankrupt Law of the United States. 1867. With Notes, and a collection of American and English Decisions upon the Principles and Practice of the Law of Bankruptcy. Adapted to the use of the Lawyer and Merchant. By EDWIN JAMES, of the New-York Bar, and one of the Framers of the recent English Bankruptcy Amendment Act. 8vo, cloth, beveled edges, $3 50.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above Works by Mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED:
SECOND EDITION OF
ABBOTT BROS.'
NEW LEGAL FORM BOOK.

ABBOTT BROS.' CLERKS' and CONVEYANCERS' ASSISTANT is the latest, fullest and best. The work is divided into ninety-five chapters, and contains over 1,300 forms, covering nearly every subject connected with conveyancing, contracts and legal proceedings. With copious instructions, explanations and authorities. For the use of lawyers, public officers and business men. The work is adapted to every part of the country. One large 8vo vol., price $6 in law sheep. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, upon receipt of the price.

THIS NEW, SECOND EDITION, has been carefully revised and corrected, and is confidently recommended as the most reliable form book ever offered to the public or the legal profession.

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NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
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issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 99½ per cent. and accrued interest,
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Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.
Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SELMA CITY, ALA., BONDS.
Holders of past-due coupons will please deposit the same with us, and receive in exchange the new 8 per cent. bonds.
H. AMY & CO.,
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MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.
UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Petroleum Company, of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of F. RUID, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 18, on TUESDAY, June 18. The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. The transfer-book will be closed from 8th inst.
A. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year.
CHAS. N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.
And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:
James W. Otis,
Josiah Lane,
R. M. Blatchford,
Caleb Swan,
Thos. W. Gale,
Dan'l F. Fearing,
Chas. Williams,
W. Whitewright,
W. Blackstone,
Joshua J. Henry,
Acton Civill,
Jno. Auchincloss,
Oliver S. Carter,
O. H. Shepard,
Jas. B. Johnston,
Sidney Brooks,
Henry Parish,
John Bryan,
K. H. R. Lyman,
Henry G. Rice,
R. W. Bleecker.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.
By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.
The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, held at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday, the 5th inst. the following named parties were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year: F. F. Chase, William Payne, C. W. Varney, William G. Payne, M. C. Baker, George A. Shaw, F. Geo. Lackner.

$1,000,000 WORTH OF SECURITIES OF wild cat nature, of nominal value, for sale. Those wanting address BONDS, Box No. 5,611 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	109	108¼	June, 7-30...	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, 1881...	111½	112½	July, 7-30...	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108½	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅛	119½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109¾	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105½	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105¾	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	118
5-20 " new, '65.	108⅛	108½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
10-40 Registered.	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116	116½
10-40 Coupon....	99¾	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115½
Gold...	136⅞	136⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	115
August, 7-30...	106	106¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.
SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, June 6, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $1 55 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $7 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 90 cents DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

B. MURRAY, JR.,
BROKER IN
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,
NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS,
WANTED BY
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PENN., May 28, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at 80 per cent. of its par value: 20 per cent. of such par value, representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the Sinking Funds, being credited to the subscribers.
Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of 15 per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such 80 per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued. Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.
By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.
THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.
The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.
All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.
REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.
The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 7th to 15th inst. both days inclusive, for an election, to be held at the office of the Company, at Hawley, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., from 7 to 8 A. M. ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BLASTING OIL CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock M.
JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
Is now occupying its NEW BANKING HOUSE, which being FIRE-PROOF, and the VAULTS and SAFES BURGLAR-PROOF, adequate protection is afforded against fire and burglary to the property of the depositors. Interest at six per cent., free from Government tax, allowed on deposits.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next, free of tax. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD OFFICE, CINCINNATI, May 31, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (exclusive of the Income Tax, which will be paid by the Company,) has been declared, which will be paid to Eastern stockholders on and after the 20th June, in New York funds. Those who have not given a standing order will be remitted to on request addressed to the undersigned.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.
(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. B. HARRIOT,
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business at No. 19 New-st.
(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. M. NOYES,
V. P. NOYES, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of JOY & BURRELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
WM. O. JOY,
SAML. J. BURRELL.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WM. M. BOERUM & CO., late of Nos. 230, 232 and 234 Cherry-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by GEO. H. STORY.
WM. M. BOERUM,
GEO. H. STORY.

FRANCIS P. SAGE, JR., HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SAGE & CO. The business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners under the same firm name.
SAGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm in Monmouth County, New-Jersey; seventy acres; fine modern dwelling, villa style; eighteen rooms; cottages each for laborers and farmer, the latter just built; commanding view of Raritan and outer bay, as well as extensive inland prospect; very numerous and convenient outbuildings, splendid apple, peach and pear orchards, and abundance of all kinds of fruits of choicest varieties; has been brought to its high state of productiveness by present owner, and yields equal to any place of its size anywhere; combines all advantages of country seat and well paying farm; house and outbuildings built in best manner, and everything in perfect order; one hour and half from City by delightful steamboat sail, and will soon have, also, railroad communication direct.
Is situated in one of the healthiest as well as finest agricultural districts in the country.
The owner only sells in consequence of failing health of his wife.
The place must be seen to be appreciated.
Will be sold very reasonably, and half can remain on mortgage.
Address, for particulars, Box No. 5,433 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at Eastchester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property are a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—A modern two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with one or five acres of land, good outbuildings, garden planted, fruit and shade trees; fronts the harbor; near churches and first-class school; communication with the City daily by steamboat and railroad. Apply to D. K. YOUNGS, Huntington, or to D. HENRY SMITH, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1¼ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 28 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

DAIRY OR MILK FARM FOR SALE.—Valuable farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, twelve miles from Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from station; houses and all buildings required for a farm of this size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MODern and very desirable, at Passaic, N. J., twelve miles from City by Erie Railway, and three minutes' walk to depot: thirteen trains per day, last at 11 P. M.; commutation $55. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a cottage containing nine rooms; five minutes' walk from depot and only one hour from New-York, commanding a splendid view of mountain and valley. Inquire of V. M. RAMEE, JR., No. 45 William-st., New-York, or Postmaster, South Orange.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON EAST BANK of the Hudson, Clifton Point, late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, contains 125 acres and water grant. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, Executor, No. 26 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 20 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO PLACES ON STATEN ISLand, $4,000 and $7,000; three cottages in Newport, $3,000 and $5,000; brown-stone house and stable in Yorkville, $15,500. HUBERT & PATTISON, No. 678 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., two houses nearly completed, modern improvements, each 21x36, and each lot 50x100. Price $8,000; rent $350 each. Apply to Indemnity Insurance Company, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT MADISON, Morris Co., N. J. 17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NORTHPORT, L. I., half an acre, $1,000; three-quarters of an acre, $1,500; 3 acres, new house, 12 rooms, good soil, $5,000; worth $8,000. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

A WELL-KNOWN AND VALUABLE mineral spring and hotel property for sale, or would exchange for City property.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT
SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
THE "QUEEN" at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

AT EITHER STORE.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for
"CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

ROUND HATS.—MME. HARTLEY, No. 909 Broadway, is now disposing of her elegant stock of imported Bonnets and Round Hats at greatly reduced prices, previous to her departure for Europe. Customers' orders on Paris, through Mme. Hartley, must be in by Friday evening.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Ruffling, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, untrimmed and trimmed, with real cluny lace, $2 and $2 50, warranted worth from $4 50 to $9.
BENNETT & WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS.........$3 00 to $20
PANTS.........$2 00 to $10
VESTS.........$1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW METHODIST MISSION Church, corner of Graham-av. and Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D., will be reopened for divine worship, on SUNDAY, June 9; services to commence at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. PORTER, of the New-York Methodist Book Concern, at 3 P. M.; preaching by Rev. Mr. BOWDISH, from the Warren-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, W. D., at 7½ P. M.; preaching by Rev. Mr. DUNN, from the Sixth-st. Church, Jersey City. Sabbath-school exercises at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. All are invited to attend; seats free.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOmingos a las dos de la tarde, la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en español, en la Capilla de la Trinidad, calle veinticinco al oeste, cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella, Presbitero ENRIQUE C. RILEY, de Santiago de Chili, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al publico invitandolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 162 Chambers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY-SECOND STREET BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, first class four story high stoop brown stone house, 25x60, black walnut finish, very cheap, poss. others $12,000 to $60,000; very desirable.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST COMPLETE PLACE IN Brooklyn; house 40x40, wing attached, all the modern improvements, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, stable, carriage-house, &c.; fruit of every variety; twenty minutes of ferry; 30 full lots. Apply to or address T. P. PERKINS, No. 727 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN PERFECT order, grounds tastily laid out, and suitable for a gentleman's country residence, or would be let for a first-class country boarding-house, as the owner does not wish to leave it unoccupied. Two hours from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., No. 162 Broadway.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON Lather's Hill, adjoining Winyah Park, a few moment's walk from the New-Rochelle depot. The house is a fire-proof Tuscan villa of 20 rooms, furnished, having all the modern improvements; conservatory, bath-rooms, orchards, &c. From the tower and lawn an extensive view is had of the Long Island Sound and surrounding country; the healthy location renders it peculiarly desirable for Summer or Winter; the building is heated and ventilated in the most scientific manner by steam. Apply to Great Western Insurance Company, No. 59 William-st.

TO RENT—AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDson River, a desirable Summer and Winter residence; storehouse fifty feet square; piazzas all around, fourteen feet wide; house well furnished; has water, furnace, &c.; all in perfect order; 14 acres of land under cultivation; rent $200 per month. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, twenty miles from the City Hall, one mile from Hudson River Railroad Station at Hastings, with coach-house, outbuildings, grounds, &c., in complete order. Also, a small furnished cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season; rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 166 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT office, in one of the best locations for business in the City, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway; the office may be entirely disconnected from the store, if desired, it having a separate entrance from the street; some storage room may be had, if wanted. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE in 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; water throughout; speaking tubes, bells, furnace, range of the very best; in fact a complete house, in a beautiful location, on very reasonable terms. Inquire of the owner, P. A. ANNER, No. 2,000 3d-av., near 125th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A beautiful residence on Great Neck, Long Island, easy of access by railroad and steamboat; house fully furnished, together with stables, lawn, garden, grapery, &c. Will be rented reasonably. For terms, apply to W. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, three beautiful new cottages, now being finished, with all the modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy by June 15; easy of access by boat or rail; advantages of location unsurpassed in every particular. Apply to JAMES MASON, No. 30 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, A furnished cottage, with 12 rooms, beautifully situated on the Hudson, three quarters of an hour from the City; rent $150 a month; the use of a cow, if desired. Address J. M., Box No. 127 Times Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts., one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business, or for insurance or other office. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

TO A NEAT RESPONSIBLE FAMILY A commodious residence, (12 rooms,) with abundance of choice fruit, 30 minutes from Peck-slip; rent $550. Inquire of W. NEWTON, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, or No. 22 Kent-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 2½ MILES FROM Tarrytown, a large house, barns, and stables, 25 acres of land, abundance of fruit of all kinds; rent low to a good tenant; immediate possession given. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST JULY, FOR THREE months, to a private family only, a three and a-half story furnished house in 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Address Merchant, P. O. Box, No. 1,557.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT WASHington Heights (152d-st.) for the Summer, or until 1st of May. Large garden, stable and cow. Apply at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, FOR four or five months, a snug cottage, nine rooms, fine view, near the depot; rent low. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, NEAR TARRYtown, for the year, a cottage and nine rooms, two acres of land, abundance of fruit, fine view. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE NEAR THE City; the owner will retain one room; a small, genteel family (musical preferred) is desired. Inquire at No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 11.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE TO RENT on the sea, well situated; furnished or unfurnished; possession within a week. LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SARATOGA Springs to rent for the season, containing 12 rooms; situated in Lake-av. Apply to W. H. WALTON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COTTAGE IN ELIZabeth, N. J., containing nine rooms; three-quarters of an acre of land attached. Inquire of J. M. MEEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS AND workshop in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the basement store.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ELEgantly furnished, in first-class house, near 5th-av. Apply at No. 42 West 15th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a new and first-class house, at No. 76 Perry-st.; reference required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 547 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN SUITE OR SEPArately, without board. At No. 110 East 22d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without board. For terms apply to 14 West 13th-st.

NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., north side—Rooms for gentlemen, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED OF 100 ACRES OR more, within two or three hours of City; part cleared; where there is plenty of water, (for yachting,) fishing and shooting; state what kind of fish and game can be got in the season, and in what quantities; large house and small barn. Price not over $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—THREE UNfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a private house, below 14th-st. Rent must be moderate. Address, by letter only, HALLETT, care American News Company.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE HOUSE.
This house is situated in Westmore, Vermont, four miles from Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad Station at West Burke, and twenty miles from Grand Trunk Railway Station at Island Pond. Is at the head of Willoughby Lake, and at the foot of mountains that command a view of all Northern Vermont and the White Mountains. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in New-England, thereby making it a very desirable resort for all who wish for a quiet and pleasant home. The subscriber pledges himself to do all in his power for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.
ALONZO D. BENNIS, Proprietor.
WILLOUGHBY LAKE, June 1, 1867.

ORIENT SPRING HOUSE,
AMHERST, MASS.
HEALTH, PLEASURE AND COMFORT COMBINED
This Summer resort is now open for the season. Connected with it are the Mineral Springs, recommended by the faculty of Amherst College as the best in the country. For particulars address WILLARD C. LANE, Manager.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, will be open from June 15. This house commands a fine view of the ocean. Pleasure Bay, &c., and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea bathing, &c. As there is no bar all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer River Queen, from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.
M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, WILL open June 15. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or LELAND & CO.,
Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE Grove Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board can be obtained with a small family at No. 203 Clinton-st., corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn; Southerners or strangers visiting the city will find this a delightful location for the Summer, and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARDING—AT NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (late Mrs. S. A. Faulkner's.) To let, with board, a suite of rooms on second floor, front; also rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME rooms (furnished) in a fine location, convenient to ferries. Apply at 241 Henry-st. References required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS SINgle or en suite, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board, in a private family; house first-class. Inquire at No. 31 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; terms reasonable.

A LADY AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS desire to receive boarders or lodgers on moderate terms in their own house, on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne. Address Mme. SENECAL, No. 92 Avenue d'Eylau, Paris.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS teacher of French in a family residing either at the seaside, on the Hudson, or in the neighborhood of mountains. Address, stating terms, M. E., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, delightfully and centrally located, will let a few furnished rooms, with first-class board if desired. No other lodgers. Address A. D., Box No. 163 Times Office.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL BLOCK, 23D-ST.—A small family will rent a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, without board to gentlemen; terms moderate. Inquire of KING & CO., Office No. 9 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 19TH-ST. WILL let one or two very desirable rooms to gentlemen with or without board. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st. Reference required.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS TO let in private house No. 20 Ridge-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Apply at No. 20 Ridge-st., or No. 141 Bowery, in store.

NO. 12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, large and very pleasant rooms to let, with board; location very desirable; reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN HARLEM will let to two gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if required, a furnished or unfurnished room; reference exchanged. Address Box No. 1,684 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FURnished second floor to let, will let, without board, for $70 per month; or parlor and bedroom, with board, $16, and hall-room $8. Apply at No. 332 East 19th-st.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW pleasant rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen, without board; references required. Apply at No. 76 Perry-st.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, furnished rooms for single gentlemen; house and appointments first-class. Call after 2 P. M.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board; also, on first floor, three elegantly furnished rooms, private bathroom and a kitchen, for short family.

NO. 325 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Furnished rooms to let; good locality; the rooms are pleasant and airy and newly furnished; terms moderate; with or without board.

A SMALL BEDROOM, FOURTH FLOOR, with board, can be had by applying at No. 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms, for gentleman and wife, in a private family, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 465 West 22d-st.

NO. 214 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—To let two neatly furnished rooms on second or third floor, with or without board, in a private family.

NO. 34 WEST 44TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with full or partial board, at No. 19 St. Mark's-place; terms moderate.

NO. 48 WEST 9TH-ST.—SUITS OF ROOMS, furnished, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS without board at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let by a family residing at No. 40 East 26th-st., near 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson.—The STORM KING HOUSE is romantically located at the foot of the Storm King Mountain, finely shaded, a short distance from the landing; finest views of river and surrounding country; a delightful location for Summer boarders; will be kept as a first-class house; liberal terms will be made with families and others. Address B. R. KING, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT OLDHAM, N. J.; inland mountain air and scenery; a complete change; very healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from City via Erie Road; 16 trains daily to Paterson; situation 1½ miles north of depot; stage communicates; stabling for horses and carriages; only a limited number taken. Address Mrs. BAILEY, care M. H. Chapin & Co., Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE on the line of the Erie Railroad, at New-Hampton, Orange County, three hours' ride from New-York; hunting, boating, fishing, &c., &c.; plenty of milk and vegetables; only a few boarders taken; price moderate. For particulars, address Capt. J. D. W., New-Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City; delightful location; short distance from a superior bathing beach; five minutes' walk from depot; a comfortable home for six or seven persons in a private family; terms moderate. For particulars inquire at 36 East 28th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HILL, N. J.—Forty minutes from the City; two or three families may be pleasantly accommodated with desirable rooms and first-class board for the Summer or year; house delightfully located; stabling, &c.; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 72, (new number, West 19th-st.)

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT BATH, Bridgeport, New-Rochelle, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Lake George, Hastings, and at other good places, and at farm-houses, to suit all board seekers, at the Board Exchange, No. 532 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, Conn., among mountains and pine groves. Location healthy and scenery beautiful. Good rooms secured by calling on or addressing, this day, Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, at Lovejoy's Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BROOKSIDE HOUSE, Hastings, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot. All the comforts and conveniences incident to a Summer retreat. Apply at No. 17 West 28th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR CAN FIND A pleasant home in a private family at Ludlow, Vt.; good scenery and pleasant drives. Inquire or address M. C. BURTON, No. 579 Broadway, New-York.

A FEW MORE RESPECTABLE FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at the Birdsall House, at Cornwall, on the Hudson. The house was built and finished late in the season last year; all the arrangements are now complete for the comfort of guests. The location near the base of the Storm-King Mountain is beautiful, and the view unsurpassed. Address O. BIRDSALL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y. Refers to J. T. WILSON, No. 109 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIVATE family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

GOOD BOARD FOR A LIMITED NUMBER can be furnished at a beautiful location, about one hour's ride from this City, in New-Jersey. The property is first-class; large mansion, extensive and highly improved grounds; few minutes from depot; stabling if required. Personal interview can be had and full particulars furnished on application at No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 38, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, would let with board suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gunning. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family, occupying a new house, delightfully situated on Highland-av., four minutes' walk from Valley Station, Orange, N. J., can offer attractive rooms and good board to a family of four adults, or to two couples without children; time from New-York, one hour; eight trains daily, each way. Address Box No. 4,748 Post-office, New-York.

AT MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Very superior board and accommodations for adults can be obtained for the season; splendid location; dancing room; croquet ground; stabling for horses; fresh milk, vegetables and fruit in abundance. Address Mrs. READ, Castleridge Seminary.

BOARD CAN BE HAD IN SHEFFIELD, Mass.; pleasant location, large yard, fine shades, early fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, &c. Address D. L. PRATT, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass. Refers to Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults have four rooms prettily furnished to let, with board; farmhouse; near the Sound; shady and healthy; fishing, bathing, &c. Terms $10 to $12 per week. Address C. D., South Norwalk, Conn.

AT YONKERS—THREE OR FOUR LARGE pleasant well-furnished rooms on Walnut Hill, ten minutes from depot, in first-class private boarding-house; reference exchanged. Inquire of AUKER, EDGAR & CO., near depot, or D. BISHOP, on premises.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR LADIES.—Fine location near City by boat. Address RUS, Station D.

BOARD FOR A FAMILY AT WHITE Plains, N. Y., within ten minutes of depot; situation unsurpassed. Address C. M., White Plains.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS established in 1853, doing a cash business of about $25,000 per year, with good profits, will be disposed of to a good responsible party who can command about $8,500, $5,000 only required down, the balance in quarterly payments; this is a business that will bear the closest scrutiny and is strictly first-class; none but those who can give good references need apply; reasons for selling other business to attend to. Address B. C. D., Box No. 109 Times Office.

$30,000 TO $50,000.—AN ACTIVE OR special partner wanted to supply changes to be made in an established wholesale drug business. Address, with name, S. H., Box No. 2,781 Post-office, New-York.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE Company, No. 63 William-st., will give liberal compensation to first-class agents—men of good address and energy.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DINING Saloon, doing a good business, at No. 114 Nassau-st.; must be sold without delay, the proprietor having other business.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation where she can assist with the light housework of the family and sew; understands all kinds of family sewing; where she would have a comfortable home would be more desirable than high wages; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; can give good reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 23 West 34th-st., sixth house west of 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; both willing and obliging; one as cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to City or country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 120 Mott-st., between Hester and Grand sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN A situation as wet nurse; her baby is four weeks old; has no objection to make herself useful; is a first-class seamstress; can furnish the best of references; no objection to travel. Call at No. 366 West 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City references, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; does up linens in style; or thorough chambermaid and fine washer; wages $12. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND capable girl as cook, washer and ironer or as general servant; will be found respectful and industrious; an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; no objections to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups, side dishes, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and operate on a sewing-machine; has City reference. Can be seen this day at No. 72 West 10th-st., one door from 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress and is willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 365 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to do the washing and ironing for a small family, or housework for a small family. Inquire at No. 197 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing and ironing if needed; four and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and sewer, or chamberwork and waiting, in the City or country; has three years' City references; is neat and smart about her work. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl lately landed, a situation in a private family; is able to do all kinds of plain sewing and dressmaking, and would take care of children. Can be seen for three days at No. 718 (new No.) East 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber work and waiting; is willing to do fine washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at 162 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a gentleman's house to take care of; would like the washing sent home; understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation; understands the care of silver; either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls in the country, one as cook, the other as laundress or waitress; both are competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT Scotch women, City or country, to cook, wash and iron; also, chamberwork, waiting, &c. To be seen at No. 166 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 159 West 15th-st., four doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, clear starching, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a young girl; has no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 117 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 342 West 21st-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; has no objections to the country; the best of City references given. Call at new No. 160 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 236 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress. Can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at or address No. 587 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and plain sewer; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION with a family going to Europe, as nurse; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 130 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn, in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a first-class operator on Grover & Baker's machine, by the day or week. Call at No. 230 Christie-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 151 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; understands all kinds of meats and soups; the best City reference furnished. Call at No. 359 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook; would assist in the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 63 49th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one to do general housework; the other to mind children. Apply at No. 133 Crosby-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as cook; can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Call at No. 235 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls at 100 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment, accustomed to positions of trust and responsibility, desires a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or to take charge of a linen-room in a first-class hotel; she can produce the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address, for one week, R. H., Station D, New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN saleswoman for Mrs. A. Bowles, to whom she refers, desires employment. Apply at No. 78 West 47th-st., before 4 o'clock, this day.

A LADY AT NO. 31 WEST 24TH-ST. desires a situation in the country for a Protestant girl as nurse to one child not under three years, or as a chambermaid and plain sewer; would wait on the lady and instruct the child if required. Call between 2 and 5 o'clock.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE FOR an excellent girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 West 33d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as waiter, who understands his business perfectly well, and would give the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 25th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman, who understands his business thoroughly; is a willing and obliging man; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, is only a few days landed, no objections to town or country whatever; will be found attentive to his business; can be heard of for two days at No. 321 25th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 23 5th-av., corner 9th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; good City reference; country preferred. Call or address THOS. McEVOY, No. 380 Grand-st., or Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRICTLY temperate man of good character as watchman, time-keeper, &c., or any place wanting a trustworthy man; has good reference; can give security. Address ALERT, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted reference from his last employer; both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman or to take care of a road-team; eight years' reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH coachman; understands his business; first-class reference. Can be seen at 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MESSENGER OR porter in an office; can produce best of references from present employer. Address JANITOR, No. 34 Beach-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN THAT PERFECTLY UNderstands his business a situation as valet, or to take care of an invalid gentleman; good City reference. Address W. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in England and this country; has first-class City reference from last employer. Address, by note, P. M., No. 7 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is perfectly willing and obliging; can give good City reference from his last employer; has no objections to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a sober, steady, industrious man, who understands his business perfectly; has first-class reference; has lived six years in his last place; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. S., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as groom; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 66 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the harness store; inquire for JOHN ARMSTRONG.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; the country preferred; has good reference as to capability and honesty. Address J. S., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; first-class references from his last employer; has no objection to the City or country, and is willing to work at moderate wages. Address O. A., Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class German Protestant gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, &c.; as to ability and character, his references are unexceptionable. For further particulars apply to his present employer, at No. 147 Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and groom; wife as chambermaid and cook; no incumbrance; both understand their business thoroughly; best references from their last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 214 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands the taking care of horses, and is a careful driver; best of references will be given. Inquire at McNICOLS' stables, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; has reference from his last employer; wages not high. Address J. B., Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO leave the City wishes to find a situation for his coachman, as he is one he can highly recommend; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address J. O., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; the best of City recommendations given; no objection to the country. Call or address J. L., No. 17 East 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; wishes a home for his wife and one child; willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. F., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS PORTER OR fireman by a sober, industrious man, who is not afraid of hard work. Address KENNEDY, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, 18 years of age, to learn the plumbing trade; served eighteen months; good City reference. Address F. H. S., Box No. 171 Times Office.

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER DESIRES evening employment; compensation moderate. Address G. T., Box No. 145 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN A situation as assistant book-keeper, entry-clerk or copyist; good reference given; salary no object; permanent situation desired. Address CLERK, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 11.

HELP WANTED.

WIDE-AWAKE MEN MAKE MONEY selling KELLOGG'S UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER. The Press all speak in the highest terms of this valuable Work. All business men need it. Has no competition. Price only $3.
T. D. KELLOGG, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLUB IN 5TH-AV. wants a thoroughly competent steward and will pay a liberal salary; would prefer a married man, whose wife would act as housekeeper. Address W., Box No. 1,505 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS PRACTIcally familiar with the manufacture of green glassware, and who is also acquainted with the City trade. Address Box No. 3,041 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN TO take care of a horse, assist in gardening and make himself generally useful, to go a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE UNderstanding boning and larding; also, a first-class seamstress understanding Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

$40 A DAY TO AGENTS.—LLOYD'S Great Double Map of Europe and America combined, finished to-day. Each map 20 feet square, occupying the space of but one on the wall, with double laced rollers and reversers, by which either can be thrown front. Both maps cost $100,000, yet sell at $4. Every house in the land wants a copy. Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished our agents. Ladies do as well as men. County rights for sale. Send money for sample and see the map first. If not sold, taken back on demand. Wholesale agents with capital, for Western States, Canada and New-England, could get $10 a copy for this map.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers,)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices,
At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

SALOON TABLES.
IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES,
On hand and made to order, together with
ALL KINDS OF IRON FURNITURE.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed; the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SEER SUCKER.
Four cases just received from Calcutta, for sale by
LANMAN & KEMP,
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-st.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FISH SOUNDS—A QUANTITY JUST IMPORTed, of superior quality and extra strength. Inquire at No. 206 Duane-st., New-York.

REWARDS.

$250 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR information proving the removal of one or more bales of cotton (of certain marks) from store No. 5) Harrison-st., previous to May 28, 1867. A. E. BAKER, Fire-Marshal, No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 5, third floor.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 249 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLheads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $220 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	June 8
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	June 12
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	June 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI	May 29
ALEPPO	June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, June 8.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $155; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

TAMPICO	ROUSSEAU	SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ	HILLIARD	SATURDAY, July 6

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER TAMPICO FOR HAVRE DIRECT, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	June 15
CHICAGO	June 29
MANHATTAN	July 13

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin ... $170 | Steerage ... $67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA	PROWSE	SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA	THOMPSON	SATURDAY, June 15
LOUISIANA	HARRINGTON	SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN	GROGAN	SATURDAY, June 29

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A1, American, iron screw steamer CONCORDIA, Capt. SEARS, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 49 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.

Apply to HILLER & CO.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June 22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

REGULAR LINE. FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Receiving freight now.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.

The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 24 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR	June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS	July 13

For freight, express, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,

having been elegantly refitted, is now at her berth at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will leave with the above excursion on Saturday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Application for the few remaining state-rooms must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

On account of tide the QUAKER CITY will leave the Pier at 2 o'clock, on SATURDAY. A tug will be in attendance at Pier No. 14, East River, until 3 P. M., to take on board such passengers as may have been left.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.

JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA. VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$35
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ... June 15 | SATURDAY ... July 13

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 27

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS. CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:

TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 20, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on June 15.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON—CABIN PASSAGE REDUCED—The Florida ports and the South and Southwest—One of the favorite steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest; freight received during all working hours. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip,) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 186 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains, via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th ... 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, 5th ... 7 A. M.
Friday, 7th ... 7½ A. M.	Thursday, 6th ... 11 A. M.
Saturday, 8th ... 11 A. M.	Friday, 7th ... 11 A. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR Albany and Troy ONLY ONE DOLLAR, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave every evening at 6 o'clock (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., on and after SUNDAY, June 9. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the offices on the wharf.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamboat THOS. COLLYER leaves the foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st., 7:45, commencing June 9, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. June number now ready.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Change of time of departure of trains.

On and after MONDAY, June 3, 1867 (until further notice,) trains will leave, viz:

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

At 7 A. M., via Kensington, fare	$3 00
At 8:40 A. M., via West Philadelphia, fare, including that of connecting road	3 25
At 12 M., via West Philadelphia; fare, including that of connecting road	3 25
At 1 P. M., via Camden, fare	2 25
At 4:30 P. M., via Camden, fare	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Kensington, fare	3 00
At 12 P. M., via Kensington, fare	3 00

The 10 A. M. line will be discontinued.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, THE SOUTH AND WEST, trains will leave at 8:40 A. M., 12 M., and 7:30 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendent.
JERSEY CITY, May 31, 1867.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:

7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Receiver, &c., against GEORGE LAW and another.—By virtue of an order of this Court bearing date the 21st of May, 1867, all persons having any claims against the defendant, GEORGE LAW, under and by virtue of any of the trusts or provisions contained in two certain agreements between JOHN GRAHAM, of the first part, and HORACE GREELEY, ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS and GEORGE LAW, of the second part, one dated Jan. 29, 1858, and the other Feb. 13, 1858, are required to present the same with proof thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1867, at 12 M., or they will be debarred from any claim in respect thereto.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses for improving and preserving the sight. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James and near Fifth-av. Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

On TUESDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 44 West 20th-st., all the costly furniture, &c., in said dwelling, consisting in part of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, superb chandeliers, real bronze and Ormolu, imported from Paris; brackets do., bronze clock and large vases, centre, pier and mantel glasses; richly carved rosewood centre tables, parlor suite, rosewood covered in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood music stand, GRAND CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS, 7 octaves, nearly new; FINE OIL PAINTINGS; satin, brocade and lace window curtains; card tables, lined with satinwood, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension table, buffet, chairs, and couch, covered in morocco, green cloth; embroidered curtains, pier-glass, chiffonier, black walnut; china and glass.

LIBRARY—Carved black walnut tables, bookcases, cabinet, chairs, &c., to match.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, armoire a glace, mattresses, pillows, &c.; black walnut suites, wardrobes, couches, and chairs, covered in reps, and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue; all of which is of the best class.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VALUABLE SADDLE-HORSE, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, AT THE PRIVATE STABLES OF HON. GEO. BANCROFT.

On FRIDAY MORNING, June 7, at 9½ o'clock, at the private stables, No. 37 West 21st-st., A VERY VALUABLE MAHOGANY BAY SADDLE-HORSE, 15½ hands, eight or nine years old, perfectly sound, and kind and gentle.

A CALESCHE, a COUPE, with pole and shafts; set double harness, set single do., saddle, blanket, sheets, mats, robes, &c., property of the above gentleman, leaving for Europe.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M., AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.

Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ½ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and top-gallant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.

Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.

The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say about:

29,000 Woolen Blankets,	2,800 Tent Poles,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	399 Tent Stoves,
350 Great Coats,	33,000 pound Common Tents
1,000 Sack Coats,	25,000 pound Wall Tents,
1,500 Trowsers,	20,000 pound Hospital Tents,
690 pairs Stockings,	11,000 pound Shelter Tents,
110 Hats,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	A lot of Brass articles,
100 pairs Leggings,	100 Bedsacks,
1,150 Knapsacks,	1,500 Tent Pins,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds: ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale under forfeiture of purchase.
Bvt.-Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture: velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, curtains, &c.; parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; centre-tables, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, book-cases, wardrobes, &c.; black-walnut and oak extension tables, buffets, side table, etageres, mahogany suites in hair-cloth, desk suits in plush, bedspreads, blankets, lace curtains, &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK:

Mahogany frame billiard table, with cues, balls, counters, &c.; black-walnut frame billiard table, with cues, balls, counters, &c.; rosewood case grand, square and upright pianos, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

Three First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri, bearing seven per cent. interest per annum, payable July 1, and Jan. 1. These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Chas. H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co. and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on a complete railroad and on all the lands belonging thereto. These bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which has a land grant from Congress of 25,000,000 acres.

Three	do	do	do	do	$1,000 each.
Four	do	do	do	do	1,000 each.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) June 8, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LAND IN TOWN OF WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—By order of the Supreme Court.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Andrew Turnbull and Robert J. Turnbull, Esqs., Trustees, 69 acres of land belonging to the estate of Dr. Robert J. Turnbull, deceased; situate in the town of Westchester, N. Y., on the road leading from Williamsbridge to Westchester village, and known as the Quimby Farm. The land is high, healthy and well-shaded with forest trees. The property being in an unexceptionable neighborhood, within convenient distance, both by railroad and steamboat, of the City of New-York, renders it very desirable for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. The property will be sold in plots of about 4 to 12 acres. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 1ST-AV., 124TH AND 125TH STS., WITH WATER RIGHT ON HARLEM RIVER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jeremiah Devlin and Thomas Murphy, to close an interest:

21 lots and gores on 1st-av., Harlem River, 124th and 125th sts., with bulkhead and water right.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtom30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, E. D.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—Two new three-story frame and brick basement houses and lots, situated on the east side of Leonard-st., between Nassau and Norman avs., Greenpoint. The houses are well furnished, and are now rented for $650 per annum. Terms liberal, and title undisputed. For further particulars, and photographic views, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 7, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.

1,404 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,358 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Edward Hill*, from Palermo.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 23 Clinton-place at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York, Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) the very desirable three-story and attic brick house, No. 23 Clinton-place, north side, near Mercer-st.; lot is 25 by about 65 feet, with two-story extension. Lot is leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor; has 9 years to run from May 1, 1867, with renewals. Ground rent $200 per annum. House is leased to May 1, 1868, at $3,000 per annum.

Maps and permits to view the premises at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato[ry] of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.—THE subscriber offers for sale a church organ with 12 stops, in a Grecian case, 12 feet 6 inches high, 6 feet deep, 10 feet 7 inches wide, with one and a half octaves of pedals, sub-bass. Four church organs with 8 stops each, and pedal keys, 10 feet high, 6 inches wide and 3 feet 4 inches deep. Church organ with 6 stops and pedal keys, 8 feet 9 inches high, 5 feet 9 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep. Two elegant parlor organs of 8 stops each, in rosewood and mahogany cases. Two chapel organs with 3 stops each, in black-walnut cases. Two second-hand parlor organs with 3 stops each, in rosewood and mahogany cases.
HENRY ERBEN,
Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—ELEVEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

JARDINE & SON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS, have removed to their new manufactory in 39th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Superior organs and pianos always for sale, with every improvement.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. [illegible] Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.

An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and quality pupils for any business.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 30th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—ORDERS FOR TEACHERS for Autumn session are coming in. Those expecting to change through "American School Institute" should apply early. Application form sent when required. Wanted, specially, Episcopalian lady of experience in first-class seminary near City; also, gentleman for classics in City. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS by a young girl who speaks German and English. Apply at Mr. CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.

MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
OF CARRIAGES
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

FOUR PAIRS OF CARRIAGE HORSES, ranging from 15¾ to 16¼ hands; three coupe horses, one pair of bay mares, two family horses and one thorough-bred saddle horse. Any gentleman wishing to purchase an extra pair of carriage horses or single horse, will please call at and examine the stock upon the Elizabeth Stock Farm. Address, for particulars, C. S. HAINES, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, STYLISH BLACK HORSE, good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, in West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—NOS. 22, 24, 26, 27 and 29 Wooster-st.—Carriages and harness, new and second hand. No Broadway prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip for the above places at 9 o'clock A. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3:30, New-Rochelle 4 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER.—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, will leave Harlem at 7 o'clock, 8th-st. at 7½, Peck-slip at 8, Barclay-st., N. R., at 9 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottenville and Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—Steamer MASSASOIT. Apply to T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 109 South-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½; EVENING AT 8.

LAST DAY BUT ONE

of the dashing Dramatic Equestrienne,

MISS LEO HUDSON,

in the Romantic Equestrian Spectacle of

MAZEPPA.

The wild horse, personated by the

TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS."

On exhibition at all hours,

OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WORRELL SISTERS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

Fifth week of the youthful talented and vivacious SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, supported by a complete burlesque company.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
3d, 4th and 5th,
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE,
AND ALADDIN.
THURSDAY,
INVISIBLE PRINCE and FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. Admission 75 cents. MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

In active preparation, a new local BURLESQUE ON FAUST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATS.

Admission	$1 00	Family Circle	50
Reserved Seats	$1 50	Boxes	$8 00 and $15 00

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, when the admission will be $1 to all parts of the house. Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance to commence at 2.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE at the Brooklyn Academy on FRIDAY, June 7, at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GRAND MATINEE
of the
NEW BLACK CROOK,
with all its
RECENT CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.
SATURDAY, June 8, at 1 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1867,
will be performed
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH.
By the following artists:
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
And a full Orchestra.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. W. J. Dalimore,
Miss C. V. Hutchings, Mr. George Simpson,
Mrs. E. Reed, Mr. W. J. Dalimore,
Miss Alice Harrison, Mr. Jules Lombard,
Mr. Henry Tucker.

Organist, E. J. CONNOLLY. Conductor, F. L. RITTER.
Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
June 8, 1867,
By the following artists:

Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Soprano;
Mrs. Zelda Harrison-Seguin, Contralto;
Miss Marie Gilbert, Pianist;
Mr. Wm. Castle, Tenor;
Mr. S. C. Campbell, Baritone;
Mr. J. N. Pattison, Pianist;
Mr. Alfred H. Pease, Pianist;
Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.

MR. CARL ROSA and Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductors.
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.

Tickets One Dollar; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL

Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 8, 1867,
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
By the following artists:

Mme. Parepa-Rosa,
Mr. William Castle,
Mr. S. C. Campbell.

PIANISTS.
Miss Marie Gilbert, Mr. J. N. Pattison,
Mr. G. W. Colby and Mr. A. H. Pease.

FULL ORCHESTRA. GRAFULLA'S MILITARY BAND.
AND
GRAHAM'S DRUM CORPS.

CONDUCTORS.
Mr. Carl Anschutz, Mr. C. S. Grafulla and Mr. G. Matzka.

PART I.

1. Overture—"Leonore," No. 3 ... Beethoven
Full Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Carl Anschutz.
2. Song—"The Jewish Maiden" ... Kucken
Mr. S. C. Campbell.
3. Selections from the "Star of the North" ... Meyerbeer
Arranged for four pianos for this occasion by Mr. A. H. Pease, and performed by Miss Gilbert, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Colby and Mr. Pease.
4. Romanza from "Giovanni d'Arco" ... Verdi
Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
5. Selections from "L'Africaine" ... Meyerbeer
Military Band. Conductor, Mr. C. S. Grafulla.

PART II.

1. "March Marocaine" ... L. De Meyer
Full Orchestra and Military Band.
Conductor, Mr. Carl Anschutz.
2. Song—"Farewell" ... Graham
Mr. William Castle.
3. { a Romanza Lombardi, b Anvil Polka, } ... Verdi
Military Band. Conductor, Mr. C. S. Grafulla.
4. Song—"Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark" ... Bishop
With Flute Obligato by Mr. F. Eben.
Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
5. Fackeltanz ... Meyerbeer
Orchestra, Military Band and Drum Corps.
Conductor, Mr. Carl Anschutz.

Tickets One Dollar; reserved seats fifty cents extra.

SUNDAY EVENING, June 9,
LAST NIGHT OF THE
MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
GRAND
SACRED CONCERT,
with the following unsurpassed array of talent:

Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Prima Donna Soprano.
Mme. Carmelina Poch, Prima Donna Soprano.
Mme. Natali Testa, Prima Donna Contralto.
Signor Baragli, Tenor.
Signor Bellini, Baritone.
Signor Antonucci, Basso.
Mr. Carl Rosa, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTORS:
Mr. MAX MARETZEK, Mr. G. W. MORGAN and Mr. G. MATZKA.

Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.

VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

organized in 1846 by J. M. Boulard, having just returned from a six months' tour in Europe, will give six of their popular and interesting entertainments at Irving Hall, on the following dates:

MONDAY, June 10. TUESDAY, June 11.
WEDNESDAY, June 12. FRIDAY, June 14.
SATURDAY, June 15, and
MATINEE on SATURDAY, June 15.

Tickets 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

I tell U our JAPS X L. U C and judge.
I tell U our LEON X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our FUN X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our OPERA X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our BILL X Ls. U C and judge.

To insure good seats, secure in advance.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Every night at 8 o'clock; Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½. After an unprecedented run of nearly six months, this finest Moving Panorama in the world will close June 15, 1867.

Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
ROBT. J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

THE TURF.

DEXTER AND LADY THORN.

The second great match between these celebrated horses will be trotted at the Fashion Course, L. I., on FRIDAY, June 7.

The race is mile heats, three in five, to wagons, for $2,000. As *Lady Thorn* is admitted to be an extraordinary mare to wagon, a better trot than has ever taken place heretofore may be confidently expected.

The start will be at 3 P. M. Boats from James-slip every half hour; boats from 34th-st. ferry every five minutes; trains from Hunter's Point at 11½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.; also boats from 92d-st. to Astoria, and stages from thence to the course. The course can also be reached by crossing 23d-st. and 10th-st. ferries.

Ample police arrangements for the preservation of good order on the track. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

GREAT RACE ON FRIDAY—FASHION COURSE.—Astoria Ferry from foot of 92d-st., will run two boats. Ample provision made for a large travel without disorder or detention.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas; administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Lester Wallack

LAST WEEK
OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
FRIDAY, June 7,
and SATURDAY, June 8,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF BOUCICAULT'S IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.

The Summer season will be inaugurated MONDAY, JUNE 10, by the fourth annual engagement of the popular comedian

MR. DAN BRYANT,

who will appear in his celebrated characters of TIM O'BRIEN in the IRISH EMIGRANT, and as HANDY ANDY in the Drama of that name.

In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES, in which Mr. DAN BRYANT will appear.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY

THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 7,
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 8,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS! The new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.

TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,

by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Admission 50 cents.
EAST LYNNE TWO MORE NIGHTS ONLY.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.
Last nights of her great dual characters,
LADY ISABEL and MME. VINE.
SATURDAY, AT 1½, BY REQUEST, ONE MORE, and the EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor ... Mr. W. B. FRELIGH

Mr. J. B. STUDLEY will appear as THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN. The drama of the VETERAN OF MOLNITZ and ROBBERS OF THE HEATH.

TO-MORROW EVENING Mr. JAMES HOLLOWAY will make his first appearance in New-York as RICHARD III. Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH, Dutch comedian, is engaged.

FRENCH THEATRE—14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SATURDAY, June 8, 1867.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
LES AVOCATS.
Comedy, in three acts, by Dumanoir and Clairville.
AMOUREUR DE LA BOURGEOISE.
Vaudeville, in one act, by Sirandin.
Ticket office at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
First appearance of
MR. HARRY BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST and COMIC IMITATOR.

Somebody's Coat, Fanny Bloomer, There's Where the Laugh Comes In, and the IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, in new features.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

TERRACE GARDEN,

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET ... Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

The success attending the experimental concerts given last Summer at Terrace Garden, has induced Mr. THEO. THOMAS to resume, on a firm basis and larger scale these refined and extremely popular outdoor entertainments. Accordingly, he begs leave to announce that the POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS will commence MONDAY, June 10, and continue nightly, with the exception of Saturdays, throughout the Summer. Efforts are making to increase in every possible way the attractive features of these Soirées. Several new Virtuosi will be introduced early in the season, and many important additions will be made to the already comprehensive repertoire of Mr. THOMAS' efficient Orchestra. The programme will present the most interesting novelties of the day, and at the same time will include a pleasing variety of selections from the compositions of the great masters. The Garden will be conducted upon the most liberal principles, which it is hoped will commend it to the distinguished society frequenting its arbors, refreshment pavilions and the adjoining hotel.

Season tickets, admitting to all the Concerts during the entire season, of at least three months, $10 each.

To be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Terrace Garden.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR IN Union-square will positively close on the 10th inst. Those who desire to view a most beautiful and charming exhibition, and aid a noble charity in erecting a home for destitute children, should hasten to visit the fair. Admission 25 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 150 West 25th-st.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 132 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage: Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO 29 EAST 27th-st., cures Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, in both sexes, on French system, in three to five days; all hours.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

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POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

Party and the Reform Bill—The Debates—The Country and the Leaders—Gladstone and Disraeli.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 24, 1867.

* * * We are all in the dark, playing at blind man's buff,—with this consolation, that the floor will not disappear, and though some shins may be black and blue, and some elbows grazed, whatever thumps may be given unawares, mistaken kisses delivered, we shall awake in the light much as we were before, and find the house as firm as ever. It was predicted at the opening of the year by the Press on both sides that the ensuing session would be one marked by extreme political bitterness. Such prophecies, when founded on a sufficiently broad basis and with sufficient knowledge, rarely fail to prove true. And yet for a long time after Parliament met, nothing could exceed the studied moderation of both sides. The Conservatives bespoke the indulgence of their opponents with almost abject deference. The Liberals cheered them on with almost affectionate encouragement. I believe I am describing the feeling of a very large class of Liberals, when I say that, in common with myself, they were conscious of sincere regret and pity at the blunders of the Government. It is a curious feature in English parliamentary life, that each party is in some degree solicitous for the honor of its opponents. We like to triumph over a worthy foe—but we look upon him not as a *bona fide* foe, not as an enemy to be humiliated and degraded, not as a Pole might look on a Prussian, or a German on a Hungarian, as something which, if possible, it would be desirable to extirpate, but as a fellow playmate in a mimic battle, with its own laws and by-laws, as in the mimic battles of the schoolroom, if one of the combatants seems unfair, or to hit too hard, or to break any of the laws, a battle in fun is apt to turn into a battle in earnest, with shouts and screams, red noses and black eyes, followed by tears and sobs and sulks and a general reconciliation, so in our House something very like it is apt to happen, especially on such a mighty question as who is and who is not to be allowed to play at the game.

THE PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS.

You see, we are all very homesick just now, and in my small way I follow suit. There is my Lord DERBY, the accomplished translator of Homer, the Hector of debate, and there is Mr. GLADSTONE, who wrote three volumes on Homer, whom Conservatives represent as the sullen Achilles, robbed of Brisees, his much coveted prize, that is to say, the passing of a Reform Bill; and there is the body of the Compound Householder, or the body of Patroclus over whom the battle has raged and seems destined to rage longer still. True, Mr. GLADSTONE has been defeated by twenty-one votes, and then by sixty-six votes, a very crushing defeat indeed. But he is undaunted still, and as his position inside the House is weakened, his popularity in the country rises fast. No sooner was he defeated by a large majority, than the large towns rose *en masse* and sent two hundred representatives in deputation to him, with addresses expressing regret at his defeat, and unabated confidence in him as a leader. The remarkable part of the movement, to which I beg to call your attention, is this—that the deputation of Saturday last, which marched from the Grosvenor Hotel to Carlton Gardens, consisted chiefly of the representatives of the middle class, properly so called. This fact is especially noteworthy, and throws a striking light upon the account I sent you lately, in which I showed that in the present struggle there were, in fact, two movements—one the fag-end of the old state of things, the other the dawn of the new; one dating from the Reform Bill of 1832, the other heralding the Reform Bill of 1867. The truth is, that the Reform Bill of 1867 will be known in future as the Workingman's Reform Bill. The working classes are the people concerned. Hitherto they have been almost the sole agitators. The great representatives of the middle class, for instance, the men who carried the Corn Laws against the aristocracy of the landowners, remained in the background, and though not hostile, stood tolerably passive spectators of the scene. There were several reasons for this. They were not very anxious to give a slice of their power to the classes below them. On the one hand, they had no wish to augment the power of the landowners. On the other, they were still somewhat in doubt what the effect of the admission of the working classes to power might prove to be. If, therefore, the question could have deen kept decently in abeyance, without any sacrifice of liberal principle, they would have been satisfied. I am of course talking of the rank and file of the class. I am not thinking of the ardent and patriotic politicians—the Brights and Forsters, the Gladstones and Goschens—who took a wider view of the national interest, and believed the time come when it was for the good of all classes that the masses should be directly represented. I am talking of the bulk of the leaders of the middle class—the army which, once in the field, is irresistible. These men hitherto only *listened*, even when they applauded. But now they are beginning to *move*, and the political excitement of the moment is reaching a crisis. Mr. DISRAELI, always more popular with the present Parliament than Mr. GLADSTONE, has won the game in-doors. Mr. GLADSTONE, having vainly tried to keep the various sections of the Liberal Party together, has given up the task, and appealed to the men who carried the Corn Laws. For weeks past his private friends have been urging him to adopt the course which reluctantly, it is clear—wisely, I think—he is now adopting, of relying upon himself, and his popularity in the country. The country is liberal, and the country trusts Mr. GLADSTONE. These are facts which no unprejudiced man can deny. The country does not trust Mr. DISRAELI, and while admiring his success of late, looks with puzzled disgust at his tactics.

THE PRESENT CRISIS AND HOW IT IS LOOKED UPON.

But as our present crisis is a thoroughly constitutional crisis in our history, and one destined to be memorable, you must not think me tedious if I enter at greater length into the subject, and analyze the live forces at work. What do I mean by the country? The *Standard* pretends to laugh the idea to scorn, that "the country" is with Mr. GLADSTONE and not with Mr. DISRAELI. But the facts are these. The working classes and the whole of the trading community are with Mr. GLADSTONE. The landowners are divided—but in a curious way. They are divided in one way about Mr. DISRAELI. They are divided in another about Mr. GLADSTONE. The Liberal landowners, who are of course a minority in their class, see clearly enough that Mr. GLADSTONE's reputation and talents are like the sun to other men's candles. They know that for years to come he is the only possible leader of the Liberal party in the Commons. They are compelled to acknowledge to themselves that he has reasonable claims to the Premiership on this side, which no arguments can refute. Yet they are not enthusiastic about him. They do not, somehow, like him. He is not their kind of man. Their reason tells them one thing. Their personal bias another. He is too intellectual, too earnest, too fond of abstract principle, too nice, too razor-like—so late as last year they even said, too subtle and dodgy. But Mr. DISRAELI's subtlety and dodges recently, have so completely cut away this palm from Mr. GLADSTONE, that he now stands out before their puzzled view, as the over-righteous man who like Martha, is cumbered about many things. On the other hand, your landowner is by essence thrifty, and loves thrift. Consequently the very landowner who does not like Mr. GLADSTONE because he is not "jolly" enough, not *débonnaire*, too earnest, too doctrinaire, is lost in admiration over the man's budgets, and is compelled, with a puzzled smile, to acknowledge that in that cardinal point, the national purse, he is unrivaled. In a word, Mr. GLADSTONE has for him, first, the masses; second, the middle class; third, a reluctant following among the liberal land-owners. Against him he has the tory squires, and that liberal section of the land-owners, headed by Earl GROSVENOR, who either dislike Mr. GLADSTONE personally, as the Grosvenors are generally reported to do, or who say: "Repudiate Mr. BRIGHT and the radicals and we will follow you." Turning to Mr. DISRAELI, his position is much more anomalous. The working classes are against him; the middle classes are against him; the liberal land-owners are against him; and, curious as it may seem, the tory squires who follow him—follow him down to the depths of household suffrage—detest him. I declare honestly that the way in which the men who owe the very existence of their party to Mr. DISRAELI speak of him in private is painful to hear. I know nothing grander than Mr. DISRAELI's attitude since 1859; it is as great in its way as that of XENOPHON in the retreat of the ten thousand. Indeed, the retreat of the ten thousand is no hyper-metaphorical name for the retreat of the Tory Party since 1859. This also might most aptly be termed the retreat of the upper ten thousand under Mr. DISRAELI, their Xenophon. Nor is the situation without its application, when the ancient host, arriving within sight of the ineffable sea, laid down their arms and cried, "Thalatta, Thalatta."

The Tory Party at this moment, even though there is still an ocean of doubt before them, are laying down their arms and crying "Thalatta, Thalatta," at the sight of the sea, a sea of doubt but still a sea of hope, the sea of household suffrage. And Mr. DISRAELI has been their leader to the only possible haven of salvation. For it was the common and emphatic remark of the most enlightened Liberals when the Tories came in last year, that this was the Tory's last chance, and if he failed to carry a reform bill, his party was gone forever. And, pray observe, the remark usually passed unchallenged, and Tories remained silent. They knew it to be true. This is the secret of Mr. DISRAELI's success. The Tories knew they had to buy their very existence. They trusted to him for the bargain, and where sixty men left Mr. GLADSTONE, only six left Mr. DISRAELI. Men who struggle right and left where they think themselves pretty safe, will slave like the Israelites, in Mr. POYNTER's picture, all in a row, when their existence is at stake. Mr. DISRAELI deserves his success in one sense, if not in another. For eight long years he has sat impassively on the opposition bench in a position in which I do believe nothing but the granitic organization of the Jew could have maintained him—loyal to his party, the party of his adoptive *hatred*, to the very letter, looking neither to the right nor to the left, having sold his lance, but having sold it, faithful unto death, I say to the letter, sacrificing it is true, whenever emergency required, the spirit of his followers' creed, yet only where emergency required, for their sakes, not his, and more wonderful still, faithful throughout, both to the letter and to the spirit of his own earliest creed—a Tory Democracy—reviled by friend and foe alike for his loyalty to his party and his loyalty to himself—Mr. DISRAELI's is a life so wonderful that I never can think of it without emotion. Only last year people were saying that his speeches were wonderfully broken down from their original splendor. He was, they said, pompous and dull. And a common phrase at the clubs was, not without a shade of regret, "worn out, worn out, you know." Who can tell how near he might have been from being worn out, had not the sunshine of a transient prosperity revived him. He has revived, however, and his resurrection could hardly have astonished the English world more than did the resurrection of *l'homme à l'oreille cassée* in ABOUT's well-known novel. GUIZOT speaks somewhere of the "*longues volontés*"—the long will and pertinacity of the great statesmen of the middle ages. That is the quality in which Mr. DISRAELI has shown himself great. He has always been greater than his blunders—greater in his tacit and impassive acquiescence in failure than in his successes—capable like the Emperor of the French of letting an eagle loose on the heights of Boulogne, but also capable of living impassively down to the time when he may see his follies turned into realities. Then, too, Mr. DISRAELI's private life, so far as (excuse the solecism) his private life is public, is the exact reflex of his public life. It is an old story, whatever such stories may be worth, that he married for money. Having married for money, it would be difficult to find a life of more exemplary conjugality than that of Mr. DISRAELI. I dare say, you may remember, although it may be new to many of your readers, the story which went the round of the clubs at the time about his being driven down to the house by Mrs. DISRAELI in her brougham. On getting out he inadvertently closed the door of the brougham upon his wife's finger. The heroic woman was silent lest she should disturb her husband's thoughts. He walked away and she was found fainting in her carriage. This anecdote spread, as you may imagine, and on a subsequent occasion, when Mr. and Mrs. DISRAELI dined at the Tuileries, Mr. DISRAELI sitting next to the Empress, and Mrs. DISRAELI next to the Emperor, the Emperor showed his tact and delicacy by opening the conversation with a reference to this very anecdote. Then, again, Mr. DISRAELI is well known for his kindness to young men, with whom he is extremely popular. They are flattered to think that one who can play both lion and tiger so well to his equals, pays deference to them, and if he buffets them, buffets them with a muffled claw. There is a magnanimity about the man which inspires every feeling of attraction, short—observe what I say, for I am trying to paint public opinion—short of love. You will ask me, perhaps, what I precisely mean. It is worth explaining, because it belongs to a calculus of the future. When Mr. GLADSTONE fails the clubs laugh, sneer at and scold him, but the working classes and the middle classes combine at once and pour hundreds of sympathizing addresses into his hand. When Mr. DISRAELI fails everybody says, "Behold a failure—the failure of an actor." It is the word "actor" which sticks in the Englishman's conscience. I began this letter on the 14th, but, following events, I am now writing on the 19th, and I write with the additional confidence of a man whose previsions are verified from day to day. Absolve me from modesty. When Mr. OSBORNE gets up late at night and amid roars of laughter congratulates the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon having from the commencement been "the greatest Radical in the House," the country next morning smiles at breakfast in its sleeve, the Tories wince, the Liberals sneer, and the upshot is, nobody *loves* Mr. DISRAELI. Englishmen do not love political actors. They will abuse, and forgive any amount of inconsistency in a useful horse, so he be useful. They want a man to be loyal to the country, to make the country his passion, not his own consistency, not the consistency of his party, nor his own consistency. Lord PALMERSTON followed public opinion. The ruling sneer against him was that he had been a member of every Administration, Whig and Tory. The answer was, that he was necessary to every Administration, and that he cared more for the country at large, than for any party in particular. The country, in favor of that one virtue, condoned the inconsistencies of half a century. Mr. DISRAELI was inconsistent once, never to be inconsistent again. He followed the advice of the French woman to her son: "*Mon fils ne vous permettez de sottises que celles qui vous feront un grand plaisir.*" He allowed himself one folly in a life time, which gave him extraordinary pleasure, and there he stopped. That folly was a moral crime—he took up a stiletto—and Englishmen who forgive the fist, never forgive the stiletto. The greatness of the man lies in this—he has remained great—without national forgiveness. Hence his every word is received by the country with hostility or derision, where other men's blunders are scolded and forgiven.

Do you remember the great fights of the Athenians and Syracusans in Thucydides—how the spectators sat with their knees in their mouths, while the battle of the tribunes went on, clothed with passion and sympathy, ejaculating "they win," "they lose." Well, that is the feeling which, amid all the scolding, accompanies Mr. GLADSTONE. It is not the feeling which accompanies Mr. DISRAELI. Therefore, I say that the country, on the whole, has, by small degrees, come to love Mr. GLADSTONE, as a man who has preferred the good of the country to his own consistency, while it continues to look upon Mr. DISRAELI as the clever and consistent auctioneer of the obsolete Tory furniture. Will Mr. DISRAELI ever get over this disadvantage? I leave it as a key-note and leading problem in the history of our future. I myself believe not. Englishmen do not care for subtlety. Mr. GLADSTONE's reputation for subtlety has been his greatest obstacle. His plain dealing and honesty in the matter of Reform have added indefinitely to his influence. Mr. DISRAELI's subtlety is simply accepted and condoned as a necessary element in a certain amount of dirty work which was inevitable and necessary. It is a strange thing in English politics that the dirty work always falls in the end into the white and jeweled hands of the tories, whose motto is *noblesse oblige*. Perhaps it was a prophetic foresight of this peculiar Tory function which made Mr. DISRAELI in youth wear kid gloves beneath his rings. He has outlived all that, as the lion outlives the cub. The Tories looked upon Catholic emancipation as dirty work, and the Duke of WELLINGTON carried it. The Tories looked upon the abolition of the corn laws as dirty work, and Sir ROBERT PEEL carried it. The Tories looked upon the admission of the Jews to Parliament as very dirty work indeed, and Mr. DISRAELI admitted them. The Tories denounced a seven-pound franchise and the enfranchisement of 250,000 voters as the ruin of the Constitution last year, and this year Mr. DISRAELI has enfranchised 750,000 new voters and passed his bill by throwing out one Tory check after another to the Liberal wolves. Well might Mr. OSBORNE on Friday last, after Mr. DISRAELI had abandoned his last intrenchment and opened wide the portals of his fortress to the enemy, rally the lawyers in the House and say: "Let us have no more law, but let us rally on the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer." [Cheers and laughter.] "I do not," he went on, "I do not say that with any innuendo of pretending sincerity, because I always thought him the greatest of Radicals in this House, [cheers and laughter,] and he has achieved what no other member could have done; he has—as I said before—he has dragged up the omnibus full of stupid, heavy, country gentlemen—[oh, oh, and laughter]—I say stupid in a parliamentary sense—it is a perfectly parliamentary word—[laughter]—and he has converted these Conservatives into Radical Reformers. If the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer had all at once thrown this flood of light in the eyes of his supporters he would have blinded them, but instead of that he did it gradually and by degrees. [Hear.] He first held out dual voting. Well, that is gone. [Laughter.] Then a two years' residence, and that is gone, [laughter;] and now he throws the whole flood of light on those that they should have household suffrage, not pure and simple, but accompanied by the personal payment of rates." [That is to say, household suffrage pure and simple, since the amendment in question, accepted by Mr. DISRAELI, makes personal payment of rates compulsory in Parliamentary boroughs.] Mr. OSBORNE went on in his happiest manner, and amid a house riotous with delight: "The honorable and learned member for Helston said, 'Let us consider it.' I say the question has been considered, because when I hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is, they may say what they will, the Ministry by himself, [laughter,] for it could not exist a day without him, [loud laughter]—all the members are very respectable men, but their opinions are not worth that, (snapping his finger,) [shouts of laughter.] When I heard the right honorable gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, say IT IS SO, I know that it shall be so, and that it will be so; and if honorable gentlemen behind him are discontented, if they are not 'obsolete' Conservatives, let them come over here and we will walk over to the other side and sit behind the right honorable gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Loud laughter.] A free exchange is no robbery. [Renewed laughter.] I have no doubt that those honorable gentlemen, who have just returned from dinner are rather taken by surprise. I can assure them I was, when I came in and heard what had happened, but it was a joyful surprise; [cheers and loud laughter;] there is more joy over one repentant Chancellor of the Exchequer than over ninety-nine unrepentant Chancellors. [Loud laughter.] I say to him, go on and prosper. [Loud laughter.] He is in the right groove to settle the Reform question, provided he does not listen to his legal advisers. Beware of them. [Laughter.] Not only will the Right Honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer settle this question of reform, but I expect we shall sit behind him, and that one of these days he will not only settle the Irish Church question, but all the other vexed questions." [Cheers and laughter.]

Whether this playful prophecy will come true, I have done my best to give you the materials to decide. But it is the present opinion of the shrewdest observers, that Mr. DISRAELI will at all events carry his Reform Bill. I myself do not think that the Tories will remain long in power after that. But this is only a surmise, and I shall not enlarge upon it. It would be impossible to pass a bolder or happier satire upon the statesmanship of the Tories than did Mr. OSBORNE upon his intimate friend, Mr. DISRAELI. But although the House of Commons were delighted and Mr. DISRAELI was evidently gratified, unquestionably, whatever the clubs may think of Mr. DISRAELI's adroitness, the country will not like Mr. DISRAELI any the better, and Mr. OSBORNE, with his usual unconcern, hit his friend's popularity hard. For many years Mr. OSBORNE and Mr. DISRAELI have been intimate friends, they both belong to a small but powerful *côterie*, whose headquarters in London used to be the House of ROTHSCHILD. This coterie comprises among others, besides Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. DELANE, the editor of the *London Times*, the celebrated Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, and the no less famous Dr. QUIN, the homeopath, and wit, of whose readiness the well-known Count D'ORSAY used to say, that Dr. QUIN always had his pocket full of sixpences. Whether he would give you gold in return for your wares might be matter of chance, but of sixpence you were always certain. The ROTHSCHILDS, as you must know, are intensely poltical,—in that respect, resembling most English Jews. Indeed I should say that the English Jews, head for head of population, are the most intellectual and accomplished section of the country. Oppression had made them ambitious, but their ambition has been purified by the general atmosphere of liberty and law in which they live. Their contest for political equality has been one of the noblest episodes in English constitutional history, and this struggle was worthily headed by the ROTHSCHILDS. It is a remarkable circumstance, that all the women of the Rothschild family now in London should be distinguished for capacity and accomplishments. Baroness LIONEL for instance is known to have a knowledge of the *personel* and detail of English and European politics, second perhaps, to that of no other woman in Europe, and at one time to have written the history of the Aberdeen Cabinet for her private entertainment. Lady DE ROTHSCHILD is known to read every book that a politician can read, and to spend her life in adding to her cultivation, while Baroness MAYER ROTHSCHILD, the wife of the third brother is well known for her quickness, ability and talents. These details, familiar in London, are less known perhaps in America, but they will help you to understand much of the byplay of politics, and light up circumstances which you might otherwise not understand. But enough of politics for the present.

I see in the New-York papers the announcement of the retirement, amid universal regret, of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES from the stage. If report speaks truly, she must be charming indeed, and from all accounts, if the bridegroom ought to be congratulated, I can say from this side of the water that the bride may congratulate herself also upon her approaching marriage with a man of signal ability, who, if the fates are propitious, has a career before him. Mr. JENNINGS is of course well known in America as the correspondent of the London *Times*. But I heard an anecdote of his ability the other day which is, in my opinion, one of the most romantic in the history of journalism. Two years before Mr. JENNINGS went to America, he was asked by the proprietor of the leading paper in East India to go out and take charge of it on the spot for one year, in the absence of the regular editor. He set out at a moment's notice, learned what he required of the native language on his way out, took charge of a new paper concerned with all the questions of a continent absolutely new to him, in all its details, and carried his task triumphantly through, through fever, cholera and the cyclone, writing daily many articles with his own hand, and in the end sending the proprietor more than even his usual receipts. I am unable to realize a feat of more powerful ability, courage and endurance combined. I beg to offer this anecdote, which is strictly true, as a wedding gift to the lovely and accomplished bride. It is a strange coincidence that at the same moment that we hear of Miss HENRIQUES retirement from the stage into private life, we should also learn that Miss KATE TERRY, who, from all accounts, appears to be our Miss HENRIQUES, should be retiring into private life and matrimonial bliss at the same moment.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lyman's Ventilated Car for the Transportation of Dressed Beef.

Efficacious measures for the preservation of the public health, while forming a subject matter for desultory discussion from January to December, are general topics of debate during the Summer months. Among the causes of ill-health throughout the year, and particularly during the continuance of the warm weather, investigation shows that the unhealthy condition of the poorer quality of the meat offered for sale by the butchers of the metropolis is second to none. The discussion as to the best means to adopt for the exclusion of unsound meat from the stalls, and the prevention of disease among the cattle, which were participated in by Mr. BERGH through the columns of the TIMES, six months ago, is now being resumed with some prospect of a definite action in the matter.

Mr. BERGH, while recounting in a letter published in the TIMES of November last, the sufferings of the cattle transported to slaughter-houses in this City after several days' confinement in close cars, touched upon the primary cause of the unhealthiness of the meat subsequently spread upon our tables. The highly-interesting statistics comprised in his epistle, while serving as testimony to the cruelties practiced upon beings of the brute creation intrusted to the tender mercies of railroad agents, set forth more clearly, perhaps, than would any discussion on theoretical evidence, what are the circumstances under the influence of which the cattle, on reaching the slaughter-pens become unfit to be converted into food at a few hours' notice.

The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having received the reports of of three of his agents sent to the West to gather information on the subject of the transportation of live stock, stated that these reports confirmed his worst fears. A law had been enacted by the Legislature during the preceding Winter for the better "protection of the health of animals designed for human food," but for some inexplicable reason the most complete immunity from punishment had been accorded to the only two railroads engaged in carrying cattle. While in one paragraph the law provided against the confinement of cattle in cars for a longer period than twenty-eight hours without unloading for rest or feeding, in another it excepted from obedience to this rule the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the Buffalo and State line, which do all the carrying from the West to the State of New-York by continuous routes. Passing through the Union stock yards at Chicago, where large droves of cattle, just arrived from Texas by the Illinois Central Railroad, and wasted by disease consequent upon confinement, are offered for sale at twenty dollars per head less than their cost price, the narrator drew a sketch of the arrival of a train at Buffalo, 598 miles from Chicago, fifty hours having elapsed since the suffering creatures aboard were fed and watered. A like picture is given of the reception of cattle at Salamanca, whence, after forty-one hours' imprisonment, they are not unfrequently sent on to New-Jersey and New-York without receiving either food or drink. Both these descriptions suffice to give a clear idea of the wretched condition in which the poor beasts reach the slaughter-pens for final disposition.

While Mr. BERGH spoke of the causes, Prof. AGASSIZ, a few days since, dwelt upon the results. Referring to the dangers arising from ill-treatment of beef cattle before slaughtering, Mr. AGASSIZ said that while in Brazil he learned that the residents of the city of Para suffered from the quality of the beef sold in the public markets, it being deteriorated because the cattle killed in the city were brought from a considerable distance and often kept many days without food. At a later date a company was formed to bring to Para the beef taken from oxen slaughtered upon the farms; and this new system having been put into operation the great difference in the condition and nutritive qualities of the meat became at once apparent. Three years since, Prof. HORSFORD, of Harvard University, reported to several officers attached to the Medical and Subsistence Department of the United States Army, that cattle weighing 1,500 pounds on the hoof, in Chicago, were estimated to lose 200 pounds of dressed meat in transportation in the cars to Boston, and to suffer, besides, great deterioration in quality.

All these statements are corroborated by figures, and also by the substance of affidavits drawn up during the trial of the butchers before the Board of Health last Summer, when it was shown that the principal cause of the unhealthiness of the meat results from the fever from which cattle suffer during transportation.

In the language of Mr. BERGH, justice, mercy and profit are, then, on the side of swift slaughtering of animals designed for human food at or near the pasturage.

The only obstacle to the execution of this plan has hitherto been the impossibility of preserving the freshness of beef during the transit in the cars, and this obstacle is now about to be removed by the introduction of a new form of vehicle, in the interior of which the temperature will be kept at a degree quite low enough to ensure preservation of the meat, while it will not freeze the outer surface of the beef, and keep within it the animal heat, as has invariably occurred when the freight was kept between or upon layers of ice. Yesterday morning a number of professional men and first-class butchers of New-York and New-Jersey assembled to test the merits of the new invention, and a special train of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company having been placed at their disposal, through the courtesy of the Assistant Superintendent of the road, S. SCHOCH, Esq., the party proceeded to Summit, inspecting the ventilating and refrigerating car on the way.

The Lyman refrigerating car, as constructed by MEEKER & HEDDEN, of Newark, is a vehicle similar in general appearance to an ordinary box freight car. Between the plankings of the floor, sides and ceilings are layers of slab cork, three inches in thickness, which is an excellent non-conductor of heat. A compartment below the ceiling of the car, containing a layer of six inches of air, is provided for the circulation of the atmosphere. At either extremity of the car is a large compartment filled with ice, communicating with the exterior by means of pipes. The air is forced over and between the layers of ice at both ends of the car, leaving its impurities in the frozen mass to be subsequently discharged through the pipe leading outside with the melted ice, and passing again through ventilators in the ceiling to fill the interior of the vehicle. While only 16 live steers can be packed into one car, the hooks inside one of the refrigerating vehicles will sustain the beef of 32 at a saving of one-half the cost of freight. It was estimated by some of the persons who examined the car yesterday, that about one thousand pounds of ice would be required daily; but the inventor, Mr. A. S. LYMAN, thinks a much less quantity will be necessary. While it is claimed that beef can be transported for any distance without danger of deterioration or shrinkage, it is also urged that the atmosphere of the car is so pure that fruits, packed in one portion with freshly slaughtered beef, reopened in another, will reach the market untainted; and if, as it is expected, the plan of slaughtering oxen near their pasturage and bringing the beef to large cities by means of refrigerating cars be generally adopted, cheapness, resulting from the non-shrinkage and the saving in the cost of freight, an improved quality of meat in our markets and a perceptible bettering of the public health, will be among the results obtained.

The exhibition of the car yesterday gave great satisfaction. Its advantages are obvious at once. A company for constructing the cars on a liberal scale, under the title of the Refrigerating Car Company, is being formed through the agency of Mr. M. N. STANLEY, of New-York.

Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the Chair. On motion of Dr. STONE, Dr. JACKSON was appointed as Sanitary Inspector at Fort Washington, and Dr. CREAMER at West Farms and Morrisania, the salary of each to be $100 per month.

The Committee on Disinfectants reported as follows:

First—That the experiment now being tested by the disinfecting corps under the immediate direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, precludes them for the present from considering any other amendments of executing the orders of the Board.

Second—To render the present measures more effectual, we propose that the Superintendent be allowed to make any structural change, if such should seem to be necessary, providing that the expense in any one case shall not exceed $25.

Third—We would urge the Board to sue immediately about fifty of the most prominent individuals who have persistently disregarded the final orders of the Board, in order to recover the penalty imposed for such neglect. The Coroners shall promptly hold all inquests, and shall, within forty-eight hours after an inquest shall have been held, transmit to the Secretary of the Board of Health the testimony of the witnesses and the verdict of the jury, and at the same time shall report the names and residences of the witnesses and jurors.

Superintendent DALTON's weekly letter to the Board says that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Metropolitan Board of Health have inspected the following premises in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, viz.: 270 tenement houses, 29 private dwellings, 19 manufactories, 8 workshops and stores, 1 hotel, 17 horse-stables, 5 private markets, 3 slaughter-houses, 6 piggeries, 45 sunken and vacant lots, 21 yards, courts and areas, 31 cellars and basements, 3 cisterns and cesspools, 30 waste-pipes and drains, 131 privies, 67 streets and gutters. In the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported on the following causes of complaint, viz.: Unhealthy condition of 106 tenement-houses, 15 private dwellings, 8 workshops and stores, 8 horse stables, 9 sunken and vacant lots, 21 yards, courts and areas, 30 cellars and basements, 2 cisterns and cesspools, 30 waste-pipes and drains, 62 full and offensive privies, 25 streets and gutters. The following reports have been received. Whole number, 442; positive, 381; whole number negatives, 41; general reports, 20; number of reports found correct, 412; number returned for correction, 30; number forwarded for orders, 219; negatives forwarded, 41; general reports, 20; number retained for notices, 132. The Sanitary Inspectory officers have reinspected 64 buildings or premises, regarding which special orders under the first clause of the fourteenth section of the Health Law had previously been served. Their returns show that 5 have been complied with and 59 not complied with. Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company, returns 842 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report; 352 orders previously served have been complied with, and 99 not complied with. Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the complaint office, returns 170 complaints received from citizens; all referred to inspecting officers for investigation.

The Sanitary Committee recommended that the Board of Health adopt the following rules for the observance of the Coroners in the Counties of New-York and Kings: (1.) It shall be the duty of every Coroner, when called upon to hold an inquest, to transmit, before holding such inquest, and within twenty-four hours, to the Secretary of the Board of Health, written notice of the fact of such call, in which shall be stated every particular then known to said Coroner as to the call, the body, the place where such body is, and the reputed cause of death.

After the transaction of some general business of little public importance, the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

Note from Mr. Boese.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the publication in the DAILY TIMES of a communication from F. A. PALMER, President of the Broadway Bank, in reference to a forged warrant for $17,500, purporting to have been signed by the officers of the Board of Education.

The statements in that communication are, in every essential particular, false or grossly misrepresented. I do not address this note to you for the purpose of acquainting parties who know Mr. PALMER with the fact, but it is intended solely for those who know him not.

The proper tribunal will in due time decide as to the manner in which the Clerk of the Board of Education and Mr. PALMER perform their respective duties. Yours, &c.,

THOS. BOESE,
Clerk of the Board of Education.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LOEW in the chair.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel inclosing copy of correspondence between himself and the Comptroller in relation to the payment of judgments against the City. The Corporation Counsel says:

"It is your duty to audit, adjust and settle all legal and equitable claims against the City, whether in judgments or otherwise, and to pay the creditors of the City as soon as you can find money to do so."

A list of the judgments is also appended to the correspondence as follows:

Injuries to Person	$40,182 94
Judgments entered previous to May 4, 1866	100,916 22
Judgments in Actions on Contract	110,349 97
Judgments for Advertising	148,812 21
Judgments not included in the foregoing	7,704 39
Cases in which no judgments have been obtained	6,304 14
Total	$414,269 87

The communication was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELY moved that the Committee on Law be directed to ascertain from the Corporation Counsel what action has been taken in regard to testing the validity of the act creating the Commission for repairing Broadway.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. VARNUM offered the following:

Resolved, That the counsel to the Corporation be requested to inform this Board whether any, and if so what action has been had under the resolution directing a prosecution of the sureties of the late Public Administrator, Dr. BRADFORD.

It was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR is dull and some brands are lower; sales 500 bbls., at $13 for No. 1 Spring, $14 for Red Winter, $15 for White, and $16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR 50c. lower, quoted at $8 50. WHEAT continues quiet with a downward tendency in prices. CORN quiet; sales of 800 bushels New Indiana at $12. OATS were held at 81c. for Canadian. BARLEY scarce and nominal. RYE is held at $1 60 for Canadian. PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℘ 100 lbs., and $1 45 ℘ 50lb. sacks, bolted. MILL FEED is scarce; SHORTS $34@$35, SHIPSTUFFS $38@$40 ℘ ton. MIDDLINGS $42@$43 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged on grain, but lower on lumber. Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., Oats 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 55c., to Albany and Schenectady 40c., to New-York, by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—1,100 bushels of Wheat, 1,100 bushels Rye, 3,700 bushels Peas, 224,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—26,000 bushels of Corn; 500 bushels Oats, 4,141,886 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR is more active; Spring Extras $9 75@$12. WHEAT is unsettled at a decline of 8c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 90@$1 92, closing quiet at $1 90. CORN is active at a decline of 4c.; Sales at 90c.@92½c. for No. 1, and 87c.@89c. for No. 2, closing firm at 92c. for No. 1. OATS are active at a decline of 3c.; sales at 60c.@62c. for No. 2, closing steady at 60½c. RYE has declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 05 for No. 1, and 98½c.@$1 01 for No. 2. BARLEY is nominal. PROVISIONS are more active. MESS PORK has declined 15c.; sales at $22@$22 25. LARD, 11½c. CATTLE—Little doing; sales at $7 87½@$8 50 for good to choice. LIVE HOGS are quiet; sales at $5 80@$6 12½ for fair to good. SHEEP are moderately active at a decline of 25c.@50c.; sales at $5 22@$5 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. of Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels of Oats, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR is firmer; the stock on hand is only 21,000 bbls., against 71,000 bbls. for the same time last year; sales of Family and Fancy at $12@$15 for small lots. WHEAT—Sales at $2 25@$2 40 for No. 2 Winter. CORN is dull and nominal; No. 1 was held at 75c.@80c.; 70c. was offered. OATS are dull; No. 1 sold at 65c. RYE is dull at $1 45; the stock is light. COTTON is dull at a decline of ½c.@1c., nominally; Middling was offered at 25c. WHISKY is dull at 30c. PROVISIONS are dull and unchanged. MESS PORK, $22 50. BULK MEATS are dull and held nominally at 8c.@10c. LARD is dull at 12½c.@12¾c. BACON is in fair demand at 9c. for Shoulders and 12½c.@12¾c. for Clear Sides. Gold, 135 buying.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR is dull; No. 1 Spring nominally, $12. WHEAT is neglected. CORN is dull and heavy; sales of No. 2 Western at 92½c.@93c., closing a shade firmer. OATS are dull and lower; sales of 25,000 bushels Western and 12,000 bushels Green Bay, all at 70c. RYE is entirely nominal. BARLEY is quiet; 1,000 bushels sold at $1 18 for Canada. MESS PORK is quiet at about $23. LARD is quiet at 13½c. HIGHWINES are retailing at $2 35. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 3,300 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 6,500 bushels. FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn; Staves, $2 25, over tolls.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 6.

COTTON is weak and unsettled; sales, 850 bales; Low Middlings nominally 25c; receipts, 393 bales. SUGAR—trifling sales of Choice at 13¾c.@14c.; Porto Rico, 12½c.@13c. FLOUR is dull; fresh Superfine is quoted at $11; Choice, $17@$18. CORN is dull; Yellow and Mixed, $1 12½@$1 15; White, $1 22½. OATS are quiet at 95c. HAY—Prime to Choice Western, $27@$29. PORK is dull at $24@$24 25. BACON is in request; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides 13¾c. Gold, 136. Sterling, 47@51. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 6.

COTTON quiet; prices favor buyers; Middling Uplands, 27c.@27½c. COFFEE dull and nominal. FLOUR dull; demand limited. WHEAT—Medium and good Pennsylvania and Maryland $2 40; choice held at $3; no buyers. CORN—White declined 3c. and Yellow 1c.@2c. OATS firmer; sales at 80c.@82c. SUGAR dull; prices favor buyers. PROVISIONS dull but steady. WHISKY unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 6.

TOBACCO is active, but unchanged; sales of 348 hhds. Lugs, $3; Cutting Leaf, Owen County, $25 50. Superfine FLOUR is dull at $9@$9 75. CORN—Shelled White, 90c., delivered. OATS, in bulk, 78c.@80c. MESS PORK, $22 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. Two hundred bales of COTTON sold at 22½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 21.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 6.

TOBACCO is steady but unchanged. FLOUR is declining; Spring Extras, $9 60@$9 75. WHEAT is declining; good Fall, $2; prime and choice, $2 25. CORN is dull at 91c.@98c. OATS are advancing; sales at 85c.@88c. RYE is dull at $1 20@$1 25. PROVISIONS are unchanged. LARD is dull at 12c.@12½c. for choice. WHISKY is heavy and nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR is firm; Choice Country Double Extras, $10@$10 25; Extras, $9 50. WHEAT is unsettled; sales at $2 08@$2 09 for No. 2. OATS are dull at 60c. for No. 1. CORN 90c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—58,000 bushels of Wheat, 1,700 bushels of Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. of Flour, 18,000 bushels of Wheat.

TOLEDO, Thursday, June 6.

FLOUR is drooping. WHEAT is dull and declining; buyers offer $2 35 for Red Southern. CORN opened lower, but closed firmer; sales at 93c.@94c. for No. 1. RYE is dull.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 6.

COTTON is dull at a decline of ½c.@1c.; Middling Upland, 25c.@25½c. CORN is dull at $1 10@$1 12. The other markets are unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

Cotton nominal at 23c. for Middlings; Spirits Turpentine quiet at 51c. Resin nominal at $2 75@$5 75; no sales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 6.

COTTON is weaker; sales 156 bales; Middling at 24c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, June 6.

COTTON is quiet and dull; sales 650 bales; receipts 79 bales; Middlings, 24c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, June 6.

COTTON is easier; sales 68 bales Middling, 25c.@26c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, June 6.

COTTON opened firm at 26c., but closed weaker at 25c.; sales 210 bales; receipts, 360 bales.

[Advertisement.]

We have been informed by many philanthropists that they consider the circulation of KNOX's Hats a far better object to live for than the abolition of Slavery, the repeal of the Corn Laws, or any of those trivial aims. It has been justly remarked that persons wearing KNOX's hats are calmer in their judgments and stronger in their intellects than other men: it must certainly result from the solace and protection the brain receives from these symmetrical articles. They are to be found only at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The noted pacing mare *Pocahontas* (now in foal by *George Wilkes*) and her son *Strideaway*, will be sold, at auction, this day, at the Fashion Course, before the wagon race between *Dexter* and *Thorn*.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Washington	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Malta	May 28	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Paris	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	May 29	Southamp'n	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	June 8	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Tampico	June 8	New-York	Havre.
Concordia	June 8	New-York	Antwerp.
Arago	June 8	New-York	Havre.
Bellona	June 8	New-York	London.
Virginia	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	June 15	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Rising Star	June 11	Aspinwall.
Columbia	June 13	Havana.
Corsica	June 15	Nassau, &c.
Merrimac	June 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nevada, from Greytown.—Col. Frank W. Wicher, Mrs. J. H. Warwick and two children, J. E. Huse, N. Adams, wife and child, Mrs. P. Germain, H. Bolling, J. B. Hereford, C. C. James, L. Howe, Mrs. M. J. Stone, Mrs. A. G. Easton and child, A. Montague, wife, child and servant, L. Romain, family and two servants, H. B. Robinson, E. C. Thompson, Wm. Glosson, S. H. Johnson, Mrs. J. B. Arfert, daughter and infant, S. Killmer and wife, J. M. Jenkins, L. M. Christie, J. F. Heffard, wife, child and infant, B. S. Walworth, Mrs. Hermas and two children, A. L. Stevens, Caleb Bowels, B. C. Millan, E. Stone, T. Crott, D. W. Dowling, wife and two children, Mrs. D. W. Beebe and two children, G. Gesler, wife and four children, J. Weiner, Mrs. F. Thoss, James Williamson, M. Franson, Mrs. Dr. Gos, F. H. Wardner, E. Morse, Miss Maria Williams, Mrs. H. E. Bronson, two children and servant, C. McCluskey, H. W. Fanning, Mrs. H. Recton and child, Mrs. M. O'Connor, Mrs. Mainz, Mrs. M. Loftus, Mrs. J. Bernhard, J. Henderson, H. Chadwick, G. Heimer, J. Werner, wife and two children, H. J. Blackburn, Miss Mary Middleton, M. Babbitt, B. F. Parker, W. Parker, L. T. Adams, N. Taylor, F. Kraitzen, H. Reinhardt, M. Coulter, B. Rondout, Capt. W. Henry, Benjamin F. Tucker, Mrs. J. B. Horton, A. W. Kelsey, J. Richardson and wife, H. Williamson, Mrs. M. A. Fowler, H. Spalding, H. K. Drahe, Mrs. J. W. Varney and two children, Wm. Minnet, A. K. Lowery, wife and four children; F. L. Miller, N. Camond, Mrs. David Norton, Mrs. Fargo, Mrs. J. B. Parkinson, wife and daughter; Mrs. A. Barstome, Mrs. C. Spelman and boy, Mrs. Barha and two children, J. H. Graham, Mrs. F. C. Wilman, J. Fuller, J. D. McMillan, J. G. Bartados, L. K. Goodman, F. L. Stone, wife and two children; F. H. Doyle, John E. Reanes, wife and three children; M. Walters and wife, D. H. Howard, Mrs. A. F. Chines, two children and daughter; H. Forjas, J. C. Huntington, Geo. Nelson, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets....... 7 28 | Moon sets.... 11 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11 36 | Gov. Island. 12 25 | Hell Gate.... 1 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.

Barks Veritas, (Norw.,) Gerrard, Dunkirque, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; B. & N. M. Haven, Hopkins, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton; Margaretha Blanca, (Pruss.,) Hopner, Stettin via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs New-York, (Ital.,) Savanese, Danzig, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Tally Ho, Chishan, Elizabethport, F. Talbot & Co.; Medora, (Br.,) Allen, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant; Surprise, (Br.,) Fulton, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Yankee Doodle, Martin, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lena Hume, Appleby, Boston, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Alethea, Derickson, Bermuda, B. J. Wenberg; S. P. Adams, Donovan, South Amboy, Brett, Son & Co.; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Plandome, Norton, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Lilly, Frances, Charleston, S. C.; A. H. Edwards, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steamship Nevada, Smith, Greytown May 31, with mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Apalachicola May 29, via Key West June 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Murray, Jr. June 3, off Hatteras, saw steamship Catharine Whiting, bound S.

Steamer Ranger, Wiggins, Chesapeake Bay, with fish to master.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Charlotte, Gatgen, of and from Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 457 passengers to Hennings & Gosling.

Bark Jean Lithgow, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Hammond, St. Thomas 10 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Morrison & Phillips. Has a portion of the cargo of ship Wanderer, in St. Thomas in distress.

Bark Sophia, (Swed.,) Johannsen, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to master.

Bark Fleetwing, Davis, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark C. A. Littlefield, (of Bangor,) ——, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Bark Mercur, (Norw.,) Henricksen, Rio Grande 65 ds., with hides, &c., to C. Thomsen.

Bark Adeline C. Adams, Lovell, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig H. S. Emery, (of Portland, Me.,) Fitz, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Strout, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Cascatel's, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlisle, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 15 ds., with molasses to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Thessalia, (of Whitby,) Miller, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Arnold & Co.

Brig Amilcare, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Naples 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Wm. H. Bickmore, (of St. George, Me.,) Fountain, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Clarabelle, Tracy, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Remedios 6 ds., with sugar, &c., to John W. Mott.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Duncan, Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to Schenck & Romaine. Sld. in co. with brig T. H. A. Pitt, for New-York.

Schr. Good Will, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. C. L. Huise, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maggie & Louisa, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Goudey, Messina 71 ds., with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Dwight Davison, Ketcham, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. W. H. Gesner, Egbert, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. W. M. Gesner, Egbert, Jacksonville.

Schr. Juliet, Snow, New-London.

Schr. Raven, Rose, Rondout.

Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Beers, Georgetown.

Schr. J. Grant, Grant, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Duncan, Bowen, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Merritt, Badge, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. D. Cramer, Matthews, Virginia, wood.

Schr. S. A. Read, Read, Alexandria, with coal.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, Eagle, Gen. Barnes, Euterpe, Ellen S. Terry, Fairbanks, and others; also ships Panther and Brewster, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 6—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Jane Cross, Sagua; brig Elvira, Port Johnson; schrs. Gov. J. G. Smith, Barbados; A. F. Ames, Sagua.

CHARLESTON, June 6—Arr. steamer Achilles, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia, short of coal; schrs. Jessie Smith and S. C. Evans, New-York; steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—Arr. steamer Stars and Stripes, Havana; barks Lorena, Sombrero. Bark White Wing, from New-York for Laguayra, passed Sombrero May 14. Arr. brig Fortunate, (Ital.,) from Licata; brigs Anna, Ponce, and A. H. Curtis, from Cienfuegos; Regina, (Br.,) from Ponce.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—The steamship San Jacinto arrived in this harbor this morning, having in tow the steamer Frances, from Wilmington for Baltimore. The San Jacinto, which was bound to Savannah from New-York, fell in with the Frances about noon yesterday off Hatteras, which vessel had lost her rudder in the recent storm off Hatteras, and thus became helpless. On the evening of the 2d inst. she was taken in tow by the schr. Valeria, from the West Indies, bound to Baltimore, but the wind dying out, she was obliged to drop the steamer in a very dangerous position, inside the Hatteras breakers. She gradually worked her way out, and was seen by the San Jacinto. She will have to be towed to Baltimore.

The U. S. Lighthouse schr. Narcissa arrived here yesterday. Her crew has been steadily engaged for weeks past in repairing the Cape Henry Light, Wolf-Trap Lightship, and the outer lighthouses in the district. Various improvements will shortly be made to the lighthouse at Stingery Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, and the work of rebuilding the screw pile lighthouse on the James River, which was carried away by the ice last Winter, will shortly be commenced.

Spoken, &c.

Clara Wheeler—ship, hence for Liverpool, 9 ds. out, May 27, lat. 42 56, lon. 53 20.

Conquest—bark, of Boston, strg. N. E., June 3, lat. 40 1, lon. 70 10.

Clara Belle—brig, from Sagua for New-York, May 31, lat. 29 30, lon. 79 20.

Eddystone—bark, from Cienfuegos for New-York, May 25, off Cape Florida.

Gemini—bark, hence for Queenstown, June 2, lat. 39 55, lon. 67 36.

Gamba—brig, from Bath for Galveston, May 26, off Tortugas.

Jacob A. Stamler—ship, bound W., May 19, lat. 45 14, lon. 38 40.

Montana—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, May 27, lat. 42 2, lon. 58 20.

Nonpareil—ship, bound E., May 14, lat. 47, lon. 27.

Prince Albert—bark, from South Shields for New-Haven, 30 ds. out, May 24, lat. 45 26, lon. 47 54.

Reunion—bark, from Montevideo, seeking freight, May 25, off Cienfuegos.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, May 21, brigs Camilla, for New-York in 2 ds.; Excelsior, for do., ldg.

At Eleuthera, May 30, schr. G. J. Miller, for New-York, ldg.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA CO.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS,
22,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Golden State*,
12,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Geo. Shotton*,
which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER $1, 25, best $1 50.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

SUMMER
CLOTHING.
THE CHEAPEST
AND
THE BEST.
DEVLIN & CO.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates, per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 367, June 6, 1867.
3, 22, 55, 69, 34, 8, 71, 29, 38, 75, 61, 14, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 368, June 6, 1867.
75, 14, 45, 27, 35, 40, 41, 76, 58, 5, 6, 1.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 291, June 6, 1867.
32, 15, 41, 27, 70, 28, 39, 4, 52, 67, 17, 75, 34.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 292, June 6, 1867.
18, 19, 77, 60, 40, 21, 36, 53, 66, 8, 73, 42.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 174, June 6, 1867.
60, 37, 47, 51, 26, 27, 38, 1, 33, 21, 25, 53, 14.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 175, June 6, 1867.
43, 71, 2, 75, 32, 31, 4, 30, 13, 54, 12, 16.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 184, June 6, 1867.
24, 5, 26, 49, 31, 50, 43, 37, 10, 30, 27, 7, 75.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS NO. 185, June 6, 1867.
39, 54, 24, 1, 6, 44, 65, 42, 27, 62, 50, 22.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
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No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. Circulars and information furnished.
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